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Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1861.

ABOUT WASHINGTON.

As we predicted in the Sunday morning's edition, the New York and Massachusetts regiments were sent from Philadelphia by rail to Havre de Grace, at the head of Chesapeake Bay, thence by steamer down the Bay, past Baltimore, to Annapolis, from which point they will at once proceed to Washington, which may be reached in a march of thirty miles. That they will go through in spite of all the efforts of Virginia and Maryland to stop them, there can be no reasonable doubt.

While they are on their way, the Baltimoreans will be amused by the approach of four thousand militia, three hundred regulars and Sherman's battery of flying artillery, by the Northern Central Railroad, which runs from Baltimore to Harrisburgh. If the armed parties, sent out to repair the burnt bridges, succeed in making the road passable, we shall hear to-morrow that the Baltimore mob has been awed into decency. If the bridges are so badly injured that repairs cannot be so speedily made, the troops will probably leave the trains at the place where further progress by rail is impossible, and avoiding Baltimore altogether, make a push for some accessible point on the Baltimore and Washington road, say the Relay House, seven miles from the former city, whence the way to the Capital is easy.

If the report of the gathering of the large force of Virginians, is true, this last body of men may have a skirmish before their journey is ended. But as they are able to protect themselves, we need not fear anything that the Virginians may attempt.

Is Washington safe then? We have nothing from there indicating that an attack has been made. But if the cutting off of communication by telegraph is a reason for supposing that the traitors are attempting to put their long cherished plans into execution, we still believe that the city will be held by the Union men. Admit that Davis and the Confederates are doing their uttermost at this moment, and the fact remains that Washington cannot be taken in one hour, nor by a force without heavy artillery, in days. The Patent Office, the Treasury building and the Capitol are as strong as so many second class fortresses. Occupied each by a thousand or fifteen hundred well armed men, they could be held until the troops hurrying forward could go to their relief. So, we dismiss our fears, and bid our readers do the same. Washington, we doubt not, is safe. Heaven be praised for permitting the possibilities of that belief!

FIRST DEPARTURE OF CHICAGO TROOPS.

The train on the Illinois Central Road, which left the Depot in this city last night at 10½ o'clock, carried off seven hundred men—comprising a fine body of troops, armed and equipped for active service, however immediate.

The Light Artillery of Capt. James Smith are a splendid corps of spirited young men, well officered and admirably equipped. Capt. Michalozy's command, the "Lincoln Rifles," is composed mainly of Hungarians, many of whom saw service in their own Revolution of '48. They hate oppression and will make warm work for their share of any fight.

The spirited Zouaves leave Chicago on a second expedition, this time in the service of the Government. They will, we predict, win fresh laurels wherever their gallantry and discipline are appealed to. Capt. Harding's Company is pronounced choice material. The *Union Cadets* are the military gymnasium of the German Turners, and the training of the gymnasium and target practice will stand them in good stead now.

As we write, a grand concerted salute of steam whistles from locomotives stationed at the various depot grounds of the city is sounding a novel, all pervading note of farewell as the long train containing the first troops sent from this city to the war, is moving slowly down the long track. A week since they were at peaceful avocations in the shop or the desk in the counting room. To-night they are going forward to battle in that sterner strife, the progress of freedom and humanity has demanded in all ages. God be with them. Chicago can send thrice seven hundred troops into the holy war, and will do so.

These troops will be joined en route by five hundred troops from Central and Northern Illinois, rendezvoused at Springfield, and by Capt. Pope, of the United States Army, under whose direction they will thenceforth proceed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Hon. John F. Potter, the gallant Representative in Congress from Wisconsin, arrived in this city yesterday, and is at the Richmond House. We learn from Mr. Potter, who left Washington on Friday night, that about 55,000 stand of arms which had been stored at Harper's Ferry, were removed safely to Washington, some time since. Only 15,000 stand of arms were at the Ferry when the Armory was destroyed by Lieut. Jones, and all of them of inferior character. Mr. Potter says that there are full 10,000 troops in Washington, many of them the flower of the volunteer and regular army. No fears are entertained of the ability of this force to repel any attack which the rebels may make on the Capital.

FORT MONROE.

This most important fort at Old Point Comfort in Virginia, has been reinforced by a regiment of Massachusetts militia. We do not clearly understand the dispatch ... herewith, but it leaves the impression that another regiment from Boston has arrived at the fortress. Admit the ... to be a mistake, and then we need ... that Virginia or the Confederate ... of all New Dahomey will wrest ... from the hands of the Government. Let them try it!

A VIGOROUS METHOD.

Fort McHenry—a government work within two miles of the heart of Baltimore—is believed to be garrisoned with loyal men. It is a strong, well-built fortification and commands the city as effectually as if located on Monument Square. If the Secretary of War should say to the commander of the Fort that the next interruption of Government troops passing through Baltimore must be instantly followed by a shower of shells, the rowdies who govern that delectable place would be reduced to a realizing sense of their situation, and possibly might become Union men. That some such command must be given, or that the Government must consent to allow a powerful enemy between itself and its base of operations, is clear. We do not doubt that Baltimore will be properly and rigorously dealt with.

GOD BLESS MASSACHUSETTS!

Five regiments of stalwart men well armed and equipped, a battalion of Rifles and a company of Flying Artillery—the descendants of the heroes who fought at Lexington and conquered at Bunker Hill—sent to the field, most of them hundreds of miles from their homes, in six days! These are the "mudsills," the filthy operatives and small-fisted farmers, whom South Carolina and chivalrous Virginia were to awe into submission! God bless the old Commonwealth that is capable of such deeds, and the Governor by whom her energies are directed.

THE WONDERS OF A WEEK.

It is only one brief week since the lightning brought the sad news of the fall of Sumter, and the grevious insult to the national flag. The blow that felled the stars and stripes, blotted out partisanship, and united twenty million of freemen into a solid phalanx. A cry of vengeance rose over the land, to be placated only by the utter subjugation of the Constitution and the nation. A solemn vow to Heaven was taken by three millions of fighting men, that the parricides must be stricken down, and the damning insult atoned in blood.

What history has been made between two Sabbaths! One week ago the people seemed sunk in indifference, absorbed in pursuit of mammon, divided into partisan factions.

Behold the marvellous change seven days hath wrought! Could miracle do more? The world's history furnishes no sublimer manifestation of exalted patriotism, or more fervent devotion to liberty.

A war has begun, not of conquest and acquisition, but to defend the life of American Nationality, the supremacy of the law over anarchy, and the existence of our beneficent Government. Loyalty and treason will measure arms. The strength of Liberty and Union will be tried against despotism and secession. One or the other must perish by the sword. The Constitution of George Washington or the Constitution of Jeff. Davis must be the supreme law of the land.

We war not against the people of the South but against the enemies of the Union, wherever they may be found—whether in Chicago, Charleston, New Orleans or San Francisco. The place is nothing; it is the overt act, the deed of treason, the attempt at violent subversion of a peaceful and righteous government, that causes loyal men to put on their armor and go forth to smite the parricidal foe.

If a week has wrought such wonders, what will a year accomplish? *Vox populi, vox Dei!*

THE BLOCKADE.

The excitement created by the attack on the Massachusetts troops on their way through Baltimore has for the moment eclipsed before the public mind the most important move on the chess-board of war yet made. We refer to the President's proclamation ordering a blockade of all the seaports in seceded States.

The traitor Davis has issued his proclamation offering letters-of-marque, inviting all persons disposed to commit piracy, to seize and confiscate the mercantile ships and cargoes, the private property of loyal citizens. Lincoln promptly gave orders to shut up every rebel seaboard town, and permit no more vessels, coastwise or ocean bound, to enter. The weight of this blow upon the insurgents can hardly be estimated. If the order be vigorously executed, grass will soon grow in the streets of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Galveston, New Orleans, and Baltimore, if she don't behave herself. All commerce and trade in these cities will cease. They will be literally suffocated to death. No more revenue will be collected at any secession port during the continuance of this war. All moneys must hereafter be raised by direct taxation or forced loans. The products of the South will be forced to seek interior routes to loyal ports; and what is more, the rebels from now forward, will be able to purchase such articles only as the Government shall permit them to have. No more arms, ammunition or military munitions can be obtained North of Mason and Dixon. They will be put on short rations, unless they can eat their cotton seed. Hard times, heavy taxes, forced loans and hopeless prostration of trade, will press down upon the traitors. But these afflictions will be light, compared to some of the horrors of war which will overtake them. They have aroused a people slow to anger but terrible in their wrath, who will smite them until they ground the weapons of their rebellion, and return to their allegiance to the Constitution and the Union. There will be neither truce nor peace until this wicked rebellion is crushed. Jeff Davis and his desperate confederates will be made to rue the day on which they declared war against the private property of Northern citizens, and issued their piratical warrants to rovers. They will be taught that "peculiar property" on land, is as much exposed as ships and cargoes at sea.

Pittsburgh Arsenal.

The United States arsenal at Pittsburgh is turning out immense quantities of war-like material. A force of 400 men is at work night and day. There are 190 pieces of artillery of different calibre, and an immense quantity of shot, shell and ammunition. On Tuesday last, there were of small arms 1100 stand of rifle muskets, new model; 20,355 percussion muskets, old model, which were being rifled at the rate of 100 per day; and there were 1183 percussion rifles. There were 4,085 percussion pistols, one fourth of which are of the newest pattern. The greatest delay will be in getting the muskets converted into rifles. The exigency of the war may oblige the Government to issue many of them before the improvement is put on. It is satisfactory to know that the arsenal at Pittsburgh is so well supplied with weapons, and has such ample capacity for producing the medicine for the insurgents.

The War Spirit in Western Pennsylvania.

An iron founder in Pittsburgh, Penn., writes to an iron house in this city that "Old Pennsylvania is in a blaze. The business men in the Iron City have entirely suspended operations, and the attention of all is given wholly to war preparations. Traitors have to leave the city in hot haste, as every lamp-post is hung with a rope and noose at the end, with the striking motto of 'Death to Traitors' attached. There is a large home guard forming here, to be ready for a new call, and an active vigilance committee to watch for traitors and stop any arms, ammunition, or supplies for the rebels."

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Regiments all Full, But Keep up Enrollment.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, April 21, 1861.

Quarters here to-night for four thousand men.

Volunteers with full ranks, who are accepted, are requested to complete their organization and repair here immediately, with their arms.

Regiments are full, but keep up the enlistments.

MORE OF 'EM.—We are authorized to state that Zenas Cobb, Esq., is ready to give five hundred dollars to the Volunteers' Fund. Send in the names.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

The failure to receive our special Washington dispatch or any other telegraphic advices from the Capital on Saturday night, suggests that the wires have been taken possession of by the mob in Baltimore, or cut at some point between there and Washington.

CAIRO—SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

A private dispatch from Cairo yesterday informs us that everything is quiet there and the Union feeling overwhelmingly strong.

The *Southern Illinoisan* of Shawneetown has the following cheering intelligence:

EGYPT PREPARING FOR THE CONFLICT.—We hear that Capt. M. K. Lawler, an old veteran who led two companies from Gallatin county, and distinguished himself in the Mexican war, contemplates raising a company to aid in quelling the Southern rebellion against the Government.

We are informed that a company has been enrolled and organized in the neighboring county of White, and is ready to march Southward whenever called upon by the proper authorities.

The people of Southern Illinois are as a body steadfast in their devotion to the old Union, and will never consent to see the stars and stripes dishonored at the hands of traitors, either at home or abroad.

The German Democrats Say Yes.

We are permitted to print the following letter from BARNARD ARNTZEN, Esq., of Quincy, late Democratic candidate for Auditor of the State. It speaks in no uncertain tone:

QUINCY, April 19, 1861.

H. GREENEBAUM, Esq., Chicago:

My Dear Sir:—You will perceive from a paper that I send you, that I have taken my position upon the present political questions. I deemed it my duty to take a stand and let my position be known at an early day, in order to encourage my Democratic friends throughout the State, and particularly our German Democrats to forget for the time being their party animosities, and sustain the Flag and Government of our adopted country. You, as a leader of the German Democracy of Chicago and this State, owe the same duty to yourself and to the country of your adoption. The late political events have proven that the positions assumed by us during the last campaign were correct, and our prophecies have proven too true. Let not party passions lead us into the camp of the secession traitors. I for one deem it my duty to sustain the Government in enforcing the laws, and shall follow the flag of my adopted country, wherever it may send me.

Yours truly, B. ARNTZEN.

NOTE FROM MR. GREENEBAUM.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In asking you to publish the above letter of my friend Arntzen I desire to say that while I regret that extremities North and South have plunged the country into the present fearful crisis, I fully sustain the position now assumed by the administration, and endorse the sentiment that there can be but two parties now, *patriots* and *traitors*. My German fellow citizens have a special reason for patriotic devotion to the Government of the United States, and, thank God, they are among the foremost to tender their services to that Government, and I am sure will give a good account of themselves.

As President of the German Society of this city, I would here say, that I will take especial care that the families of those who fight the battles of our country shall not suffer.

By the God of Israel, let treason be rebuked!

Respectfully, HENRY GREENEBAUM.

Secessionists and Traitors in Illinois.

Loyalty, like charity, should begin at home. If treason is preached or advocated on Illinois soil it must be put down and rooted out. There are nests of rank traitors in Southern Illinois who need looking after. The great majority of the people of Egypt, however, are true and loyal to the old flag. But in Johnson and Union, and a few counties bordering on the river, secessionists are said to be insolent and defiant.

The Jonesboro *Gazette* warmly sympathises with the traitors. It can scarcely retain its joy over the news of the bombardment and fall of Fort Sumter. It says "that the news "of the surrender of Fort Sumter was receiv"ed with becoming features and expressions "joy by almost every one in Jonesboro."

The same tory sheet gives place to this item of news:

"THE NEWS AT VIENNA.—We learn that the news of the surrender of Sumter was received with great rejoicing by the people of Vienna, in our neighboring county of Johnson. The cannon was brought out and fifteen shots fired in honor of a united South. Johnson is one of the most *intensely* Democratic counties in the Union, and her people are a unit against the infamous and damning treachery of Lincoln."

We should say that Johnson was something more than Democratic, if the above item represents the actual sentiments of the people. As the people of Illinois will tolerate no such befoulment of her soil, these secession traitors had better propose to emigrate and their tory brethren of South Carolina. The motto of the day is, "death to traitors." Enemies of Union will not be permitted to corrupt the air of our glorious and loyal State with their pestiferous breath.

The Harper's Ferry Arms.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* from Martinsburg, Va., says, the secessionists complain that a large quantity of arms have been transferred from Harper's Ferry to Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

General Order.

[By Telegraph.]

HEAD-QUARTERS, CAMP YATES, SPRINGFIELD, April 20th, 1861.

The Sheriffs of this State are hereby directed to collect all arms, equipments and cannon in their respective counties, and hold the same subject to my order, except those required by actual volunteers.

JOHN WOOD, *Quartermaster General.*

Hurrah for Little Grundy.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MORRIS, Ill., April 20.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Our Board of Supervisors in extra session, have just appropriated $5,000, by a unanimous vote, for the equipment of our troops.

W. C. HAMMELL.

The Railroads and Washington City.

The distance from Harrisburg to Baltimore is, by the Northern Central Railroad, eighty-five miles. The road strikes the Maryland State line at Glenrock, forty-two miles North of Baltimore. It is thirty miles more, by railroad, from Baltimore to Washington. Harper's Ferry is eighty-one miles from Baltimore. The Relay House, at the junction of the Washington Branch with the trunk line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is nine miles from Baltimore. Coming south from New York, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad strikes Maryland at North East station, forty-six miles from Baltimore. It is about thirty miles from Annapolis to Washington.

Sandwich Promptly in the Field.

A company of 88 men, composed almost entirely of farmers' sons, has been raised in the town of Sandwich, have tendered their services to Gen. Swift, and been accepted by him. Capt. R. H. Carr, an officer in the Mexican war, is the Captain. Over $3000 has been raised in the towns of Sandwich, Plano, and Somonauk to support the families of the soldiers while absent. This company of yeomen will give a good account of themselves.

$1,000.

George Smith, Esq., the eminent banker and financier, yesterday subscribed $1,000 to the Chicago volunteer fund. Mr. Smith, therefore, is entitled to head the list.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE REBELLION.

THE CLIMAX APPROACHING.

The People Aroused.

SCENES AND EVENTS AT BALTIMORE.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Missouri Bitten by the Snake.

ALL QUIET AT CAIRO.

The Virginians Gathering at Harper's Ferry.

THE BIG UNION MEETING IN NEW YORK.

Reported Killing of Secessionists at Fort Pickens.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—The Melville Bridge on the Northern Central Railroad, between Woodbury and Mt. Washington, has been burnt down. It is reported that the Northern soldiers are at the Relay House, on that Road. A bridge on the Northern Central Road and one on Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad are also gone.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—The 7th regiment of New York and the Massachusetts men are at Baltimore R. R. Depot. The cars are getting ready for the conveyance of the troops. A second dispatch says they were to go by Railroad to Havre de Grace, thence by water to Annapolis, Maryland.

THIRD DISPATCH.

The Railroad bridge, three miles north of Baltimore is reported to be burning. All the bridges between Baltimore and Havre de Grace have been destroyed or rendered useless. The Pantheon train, due in Philadelphia at 11 o'clock this morning, has not yet arrived. The 7th Regiment of New York, and others, are still at the Baltimore depot.

BALTIMORE, April 19—Evening.—The Philadelphians, who, unequipped and unarmed, remained in the last car at the Station, were assaulted with stones and other missiles, and some were slightly wounded. The train was taken back. Quite a number escaped to the city, but having no uniform, were not recognized. The reported difficulty on the road between here and Washington, is incorrect. It is understood that all reached Washington in safety, except the Philadelphians, who were taken back. At the meeting this evening, the Mayor announced that the Presidents of the Roads had promised, that they would bring no more troops this way. It can scarcely be true that any of the Railroad bridges are to be blown up to prevent the passage of trains.

PARTICULARS OF YESTERDAY'S COLLISION.

20 cars, containing a Massachusetts Regiment, arrived at the depot without disembarking soldiers from the train. The several cars had horses attached and about nine were redrawn from Pratt street to Capen station, the first six without creating disturbance. For some reason the horses attached to the 7th car were taken off at Pratt street bridge, and the car moved without their aid to Capen.

A short distance from Gay street, between Gay and Frederick streets, a number of laborers were engaged in repairing the bed of the street and just at the moment when the car reached Gay street, were engaged in removing cobble stones—some 30 or 40 men assembled there, having followed the car from the depot, and with cheers for Jefferson Davis and the Southern Confederacy, hurled bitter taunts at Northern Black Republicans. This continued for several minutes, when, as the horses were again attached and the car moved off, it was proposed to stone it. Before the car had gone twenty yards, almost every window was broken, and a portion of the crowd followed a considerable distance, hurling stones.

The eighth car was treated in the same manner, but the ninth car, apparently being empty, reached the station with only one window broken. The crowd exulted in their work, exclaiming that Black Republicans should not pass through Maryland.

A lapse of five minutes succeeded, a number of respectable persons in the meanwhile urging the crowd to tear up the track. After the first train had passed, one was observed on Pratt street bridge, when obstructions were thrown in the way, and a portion of the track was taken up. Observing this, the cars were turned back to the President-street depot, and the men disembarked and prepared to march through the city. Mayor Brown, with a number of police, appeared at their head, and led the way. They came along at a brisk pace, and on reaching Center Market, an immense concourse of people closed in behind them, and commenced stoning them. When they reached Gay street, where the track had been taken up, a large crowd of men arrived with paving stones, and showered them on their heads with such force that several of the men were knocked down.

At the corner of South and Pratt streets, a man fired a pistol into the ranks of the militia, when those in the rear ranks immediately wheeled and fired upon their assailants, and several were wounded. The guns of the soldiers that had fallen wounded were seized and fired upon the ranks with fatal effect in two or three instances. After they reached Calvert street they succeeded in checking their pursuers by a rapid fire, which brought down two or three. When they reached Howard street, another large crowd was collected. Some stones were thrown at them, but their guns were not loaded, and they passed on down Howard street towards the depot.

It soon appeared that orders were given to clear the tracks near the Main Depot building. This was done, and soon after a large passenger car of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Co. came up at a rapid rate, filled with the soldiers. This car was soon followed by about sixteen more, all of which were occupied by the military, in all eleven companies, bringing an aggregate of 860 men. As soon as the train arrived, some of the troops were compelled to change cars, when they were hooted at by the crowd, but no overt act was committed. Several young men appeared at one of the cars and displayed revolvers.

A few minutes after the train left, a discharge of fire-arms attracted the attention of the crowd to the corner of Pratt and Howard streets, where a body of infantry from one of the Northern States, about 150 strong, was seen rapidly approaching the depot, and no doubt anxious to reach the cars. Some assaulted the command with stones, when a number of the latter discharged their muskets.

A crowd broke into the warehouse of Patterson & Walfred on Long Deck, this evening, and took therefrom some 500 rifles and swords. Squads are parading the streets fully armed, on the look out for the militia from the North, who are expected to arrive to-night. All the city military have been ordered to meet on Monument square, and are now assembling.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Col. Small's regiment, arrived back here last night. Six men were wounded by the stones thrown at them by the mob at Baltimore. A large number are missing, who separated from their comrades during the affray.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—Armed men are moving in every direction. The Mayor and Governor have notified the President that no more troops can pass through Baltimore unless they fight their way.

Bridges on the Northern Central Railroad have been destroyed.

The number killed yesterday, were eleven Baltimoreans and three Massachusetts soldiers; and wounded, four citizens and eight soldiers.

The President replies that no more troops will be brought through Baltimore, provided that they are allowed to pass around the city without molestation.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., April 19.—The report of the assault on the Massachusetts Regiment at Baltimore, occasioned much excitement among the troops at Camp Curtin. They swear terrible vengeance. 3,000 troops are here. Two Ohio regiments reached here to-night, and stay over until the Pennsylvanians are ready to march.

Major Simonton, commander of the Pittsburgh Arsenal, is suspected of infidelity to the Union, and is watched by a committee of safety.

Gov. Hicks of Maryland declines to telegraph not to let any more armed troops pass through Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—A letter has been received from Gov. Letcher of Va., offering $3,000 to the patentee of the ballot mould. The reply was no money can purchase it against the country.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 19.—Lieut. Jones, who commanded the garrison at Harper's Ferry, is now at the Carlisle Barracks. He states that hearing yesterday that 600 Virginians were approaching by the way of Winchester, to seize the arsenal, they put piles of powder in straw in all the buildings, and waited quietly the approach of the Picket Guard. He gave the alarm and the garrison set the fire, the outhouses, carpenter's shops and powder fuses, and then began to retreat. The citizens of Harper's Ferry, who were evidently in league of the party advancing to seize the arsenal, were instantly in arms and pursued and killed two regulars. Others deserted before the troops reached Hagerstown. They marched all night, missed the railroad train at Hagerstown and took omnibusses to Chambersburg to-day. They are all much exhausted by the night's march. They were fed by the people at Chambersburg, and were received with cheers along the route to Carlisle.

Lieut. Jones, who has arrived from Harper's Ferry, is a son of the late Adj. Gen. Jones, of the U. S. army. He says as the federal troops rushed across the Potomac Bridge at Harper's Ferry, the people rushed into the arsenal. He believed that large numbers perished by the explosion. Repeated explosions occurred, and he saw the light of the burning buildings for many miles.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 20.

Whereas, an armed rebellion exists in a portion of the States of the Union, threatening the destruction of the National Government, periling public and private property, endangering the peace and security of this commonwealth, and inviting systematic piracy; and whereas, adequate provision does not exist by law to enable the Executive to make the military power of the State as able and efficient as it should be for the common defense of the State and General Government; and whereas, an occasion so extraordinary requires prompt legislative action; therefore I, by virtue of the power vested in me, do hereby convene the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, and require the members to meet at their respective Houses, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, April 30th, at noon, there to take into consideration and adopt such measures in the premises as the exigencies may demand.

(Signed) ANDREW G. CURTIN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—The Massachusetts regiment which arrived here yesterday has gone direct to Washington by the Keystone State.

The Government has taken possession of the Baltimore Road. No trains are leaving here for Wilmington.

HARRISBURG, April 20.—Twenty-five hundred men were in Camp Curtin last night. Six thousand stand of arms have been received from Pittsburgh. Three Ohio companies arrived to-day, and five hundred more will be here this afternoon.

The orders of Governor Dennison, recalling the Ohio troops, have been countermanded. Eleven hundred will arrive to-morrow. Fears are entertained that Maryland volunteers will make a demonstration on Chambersburg.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The steamer Chesapeake will sail this afternoon for Norfolk with 250 seamen for the navy yard. The Monticello will sail this afternoon for Norfolk with 100 marines; from thence to Washington.

Anderson's officers and men will be present at the Union mass meeting this afternoon. Major Anderson will address the audience, and the flags of Sumter and Moultrie will float over the statue of Washington.

The steamers Pocahontas and Philadelphia go to Washington. The Harriet Lane sailed for the same place.

BUFFALO, April 20.—Hiram Sibley, President of the Western Union, T. R. Walker, President, and J. D. Reid, Superintendent of the New York, Albany and Buffalo Telegraph Company, have issued orders that no messages ordering arms or munitions of war will be received by their companies unless for the defence of the government of the United States, and endorsed by the Mayor of the city from which it proceeds.

Messages in cyphers, excepting dispatches for the President of the United States, or the officers of the Government will be refused.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The Union Meeting is now being held at Union Square. The assemblage is immense. All the lower part of the city is deserted. Jas. A. Dix presides at the chief stand, Hamilton Fish, Wm. F. Havemeyer, and Moses Grinnell at others. The speakers include our most eminent citizens. Resolutions were submitted and will be adopted pledging support to the Government to the extent of laying down lives if necessary; that secession is unjustifiable and treasonable; and appointing a committee of twenty-five to collect funds and transact such other business in aid of the Government as the public interests require.

Gov. Morgan has quashed all proceedings against Col. Corcoran of the 9th regiment.

It is reported that a large number of empty cars were run down from Alexandria into Virginia, Thursday night, with the intention of bringing up troops for the attack on the capitol.

The steamer Columbia has been chartered by the Government, and will sail to-morrow morning for Washington.

A dispatch from Col. Lefferts, says the 7th regiment left Philadelphia by rail, for Havre de Grace, thence to embark by steamer for Annapolis.

A gentleman from Washington reports from 5000 to 6000 troops under arms, including 2000 regulars and four batteries of flying artillery. Col. Smith is confident that he can defend the city for the present against any force that is likely to be brought against it. The same gentleman reports that the origin of the trouble at Baltimore, was that a rowdy came behind the last platoon of the Massachusetts regiment, caught a musket from one of the soldiers and shot the latter in the back killing him instantly. The order was immediately given to fire and several of the mob were killed.

District Attorney Smith has called on the Judge of the United States Circuit Court for a special Jury, to bring to justice parties sympathizing with the South in the city.

The schooner L. C. Watts has been seized with a large quantity of arms, shipped at Hartford, for the South.

Enlistments at Wilmington, Delaware, are at the rate of from 70 to 100 per day. Delaware will send her full quota of troops.

A secession paper in Wilmington was obliged to hoist the American flag.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune* says orders were received from Gov. Letcher to seize the Custom House at Wheeling, but Wheeling is strong for the Union, and last night it was guarded by the Mayor for the United States. The citizens were greatly excited at the news, and declare that they will stand by the stars and stripes. The same dispatch says Harper's Ferry is occupied by 3000 men, and the wildest excitement prevails.

Governor Morgan has ordered the Sixth, Twelfth, and Seventy-first Regiments to go to Washington by steamer, unless railroad communication is open.

A private dispatch from Baltimore says the Union men have no hope unless the Government occupies the city with an overpowering force.

Advices from Norfolk report the frigate Merrimac getting her armament aboard with all possible dispatch, under the protection of the Cumberland's double shotted guns.

A sword from the citizens of Taunton was presented to Major Anderson to-day.

Major Anderson attended the Union meeting to-day and was most enthusiastically cheered. He goes to Washington to-night.

The Scott Life Guard, numbering 1,000 men, has proceeded to Governor's Island. The Government has also chartered the steamers James Adger and Marion. They sail to-morrow night.

The 8th and 69 Regiments are ordered to be ready to march Tuesday morning.

Gen. J. G. Swift, formerly Chief of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, at the age of 78, has tendered his services to the Government.

Sturges, Shaw & Co. have presented to Colonel Wilson's Volunteer Regiment 1,000 heavy gray shirts.

Californians resident in this city and State are about to form a mounted company for the service of the Government.

The Pacific Mail Stamship Company has supplied their vessels with cannon, muskets, cutlasses and ammunition, to ensure protection to passengers and treasure. Orders went out some time since to sheath their bows with iron so as to enable them to run down privateers or pirates which may attempt their capture.

The Washington *Star* of Friday says an attack on Washington with such means as the assailants have would be simply a sure sacrifice of their lives.

ROCHESTER, April 20.—Twenty thousand dollars were voted for families of soldiers to-day.

OSWEGO, N.Y., April 20.—The Common Council of Oswego have unanimously voted $10,000 for the relief of the families of those who enlist for the war.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—About 150 of the Massachusetts soldiers are in the hospital, doing well, and in fine spirits. The steamer Pawnee left last night with Government troops on board. There are whisperings among the military that martial law will soon be proclaimed here. The St. Nicholas, a steamer plying between Washington and Baltimore, was seized this morning for prudential purposes. There are about 5,000 men under arms at Washington and vicinity. Additional measures to guard the entrance of the city have been appointed, including the Railroad terminus.

DELAWARE.

The Union men in Delaware are in a bad fix, though the population is largely Union. All the State arms are in possession of the secessionists, transferred by the Governor, who has not responded to the requisition of the President, and will not. The Union men hope the Governor will take possession of the upper part of the State in order to secure the powder mills at Brandywine, at which the secessionists evidently aim.

WILMINGTON, Del. April 20.—The Council appropriated $8,000 to defend the city, and passed resolutions approving the Presidents proclamation, also asking the Governor to issue proclamation for the same purpose. The Brandywine bridges and all on that road between Susquehanna and Philadelphia are guarded while armed workmen have been sent to restore the bridges destroyed on the Northern Central road.

VIRGINIA.

[The following dispatch sent us by the telegraph has no location or date. It is probably from Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania.—EDS. TRIB.]

Virginia is rapidly assembling men at Harper's Ferry. Five thousand are expected. Supposed destination, Washington.

Three railroad bridges, between Harrisburgh and Baltimore, have been destroyed. The State Administration possess important information about plans of secessionists of Virginia and Maryland. Troops will not move till 6,000 are assembled.

MARTINSBURG, Va., 19.—Virginia troops, numbering 1,500 have possession of the town of Harper's Ferry. Cannons are placed on the adjacent hills, and soldiers are distributed in all directions. It is said there is not a Union man there. The train was stopped to search for troops that might be on the way to the arsenal, but after examination was allowed to proceed. [Martinsburg is nineteen miles this side of Harper's Ferry.]

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, April 19.—The Fifth Massachusetts Regiment is under arms and will probably leave for Washington by Monday next. It will number 1,000 men. The reports this afternoon from Baltimore cause painful excitement, but it is hoped that the accounts are exaggerated.

BOSTON, April 20.—This city was terribly excited last night and this morning, at the attack on the Massachusetts troops at Baltimore. The Governor recognizes the similarity in day and event, suggested by the 19th of April 1775, and the immortal memories which cluster around the men of Lexington and Concord. The Governor has sent the following dispatch to the Mayor of Baltimore:

I pray you cause the bodies of our Massachusetts soldiers, dead in battle, to be immediately laid out, preserved in ice and tenderly sent forward by express to me. All expenses will be paid by this commonwealth.

[Signed] JNO. A. ANDREW, Gov. of Mass.

At Fall River last night a meeting of citizens was called on the reception of the news. Patriotic speeches were made and the city government was instructed to appropriate $10,000 to fit out volunteers and to pay each volunteer $20 per month in addition to the Government pay.

BOSTON, April 20.—The Fifth Massachusetts Regiment and Boston Flying Artillery start for Washington this evening.

There is to be a public meeting in State street, this morning to raise a volunteer regiment. The call for the meeting is headed by Fletcher Webster.

ILLINOIS.

LACON, April 20.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here this evening to express the feelings of this county on the crisis. Eloquent speeches were made by members of all parties in support of the Administration. A full company of volunteers was organized and tendered to the Governor.

PECATONICA, April 20.—A large Union Meeting is being held here to-night. 34 guns firing amidst much excitement.

QUINCY, April 20.—Brig. Gen. Jas. W. Singleton has tendered the services of self and staff to the Governor to-day.

PEORIA, Ill., April 20.—Meetings are held here every night. Enlisting and drilling continue from morning until midnight. We have nearly 300 men already enlisted—200 organized and accepted. Will double the enlistment in a week. The Board of Supervisors to-day appropriated $10,000 for the support of the families of volunteers.

ELGIN, April 20.—A large and determined meeting was held here last evening for the purpose of enlisting volunteers to fill the company of soldiers from this place now already accepted by the Governor and ordered to march forthwith. The meeting was opened by prayer. After spirited speeches by some of our prominent citizens, the volunteers pressed forward amid deafening applause, and the muster roll was rapidly filled.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 20.—Companies continue to arrive, and the army begins to look quite formidable. Great excitement has existed here relative to rumors that there is serious trouble in St. Louis; but private dispatches assure us that there is no "war" there except upon the Illinois and Wisconsin currency.

A gentleman direct from Memphis informs us that it is currently reported there, and believed, that Fort Pickens had fired upon the secessionists, who were making an offensive display on the beach, and that three hundred were killed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 20.—The six regiments required by the President are all full, and have been accepted by the Governor. He thinks that all other full companies will be accepted, and would recommend organization and perfection in drill.

QUINCY, Ill., April 20.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Quincy Savings Bank, at two o'clock this afternoon, the sum of $20,000 was tendered to the State as a loan to aid in putting it in a position for defence, and for supporting the National Government in the present crisis.

A regiment called the Home Guard is about perfecting its organization to-night.

ALTON, April 20.—Two full Companies, numbering 230 men, are now organized here. Another Company will be filled on Monday. The Alton Bank to-day tendered $20,000 to the Governor for military purposes.

Private dispatches from Cairo represent that a secession Company of volunteers has been formed here, against which there is much indignation. They have sent to Memphis for assistance.

CAIRO, Ill., April 20.—The report that a military Company of secessionists occupy Cairo, is unfounded. No such Company has been formed.

CAIRO, Ill., April 20.—There is great excitement here. Business is much hindered. Our home guard is being increased for protection from thieves and marauders. Parties prepared a secession flag, yesterday, but were not permitted to raise it. Our people are strongly for the Union, and will fight under no other flag than the Stars and Stripes.

KANKAKEE, April 20.—The largest meeting ever convened in this city, was held at the Court House last night. Two military companies were organized, and $1200 subscribed to equip volunteers.

The negro W. J. Morris, tried here on change of venue from Livingston county for murder, was found guilty last night.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 20.—Troops are still pouring in. There are nearly 4,000 men at Camp Morton. The Governor has tendered the President 7,000 more men than the requisition required from the State.

An officer arrived to-day from Washington, to muster the troops into service. The ladies are supplying large quantities of flannel shirts and other clothing.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, April 20.—The Michigan Central Railroad offer to carry Michigan Volunteers over their road free of charge, and the Western Transportation Company offer free transportation on the Lakes for Michigan troops during the war.

Ten thousand people assembled in front of the Post Office building to-day to witness the administration of the oath of allegiance to all National, State, County and City officials here. After a prayer by Rev. Dr. Duffield, the oath was administered by the venerable Judge Wilkins. The Star Spangled Banner was sung by the Nelson Sisters, the immense concourse joining in the chorus. The scene was the most impressive ever witnessed in Detroit. Messrs. Jackson & Wiley, founders, offer to make over fifty tons shot and shell for Government to be paid for when convenient.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, April 20.—Another exciting meeting took place at the Chamber of Commerce to-day. The Baltimore news strikes to the heart of the people. Over $11,000 was subscribed by the Chamber of Commerce alone, for the benefit of the soldiers' families. The streets are thronged, and business hardly thought of.

KENOSHA, April 20.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever convened in this city, was held last evening. The meeting was called to raise funds which may be necessary for the families of the volunteers from this city. Short speeches were made, and a subscription taken up on the spot, amounting to $3,200. The most unbounded enthusiasm characterized the meeting. All parties evince a determination to stand by the Government to the last.

KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, April 20.—1,000 stand of arms have been furnished citizens of Leavenworth from the Arsenal at Fort Leavenworth, and the Commander of that post has accepted the services of 300 volunteers of this city to guard the Arsenal pending the arrival of the troops from Fort Kearny. All quiet here save preparations for possible contingencies.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS CITY, Ind., April 20.—A military company will be raised to-night in response to the call of our country.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 20.—The war excitement is very high here. Ten companies will be ready to leave next week. Five thousand dollars is subscribed to support the families of volunteers.

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, April 20.—The Bank of Geauga tendered a loan to the State of from $10,000 to $20,000.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, N. J., April 20.—Gen. Runyon has received orders for one regiment. He will send the first regiment, 1,000 strong to Washington on Tuesday next. The Common Council will provide for the families of volunteers. About 150 military companies stand ready to march in Newark alone.

The New Jersey State Bank has offered the State $50,000. Other banks offer as much as is required.

MISSOURI.

INDEPENDENCE, April 20.—At an early hour this morning, the arms and munitions of war held at the arsenal in Liberty, Clay Co., were, at the demand of some citizens of that county, given up. It is stated there were 1300 stand of arms, 10 or 12 pieces of cannon, and quite an amount of powder. The arms are to be distributed in the counties adjoining.

ST. JOSEPH, April 20.—To-day the secession flag was unfurled and carried through the streets by a mounted company. After which it was raised on Market Square without disturbance or enthusiasm. Considerable excitement is manifest, and secession is the prevailing sentiment.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 20.—The Missourians seized the U. S. Arsenal at Liberty at 10 A. M., and garrisoned it with 100 men. There is an immense secession meeting here to-day. Thousands from adjoining in Missouri and Kansas were present. Prominent places were decorated with secession flags.

ARKANSAS.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 20.—Hon. David Walker, President of the Arkansas Convention, has to-day, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, issued a call requiring the Convention to reassemble on the 6th of May.

MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY, April 19.—The demand for the loan of the Confederate States was so great that President Davis has determined to offer the whole $15,000,000. The amount already subscribed exceeds $15,000,000. The books were closed to-day, and the smallest sums had preference over the larger ones. [This is blowing.]

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—The Crusader was the only war vessel at Key West on the 12th. The Texas authorities have fitted out the Matagorda as a war steamer to intercept the Star of the West. The citizens of Brasher City, have seized two schooners laden with ship-timber, valued at $20,000, for the Brooklyn and Charlestown Navy Yards.

The Feeling in Canada.

TORONTO, April 20.—The *Globe* of this morning has a long article on the relations between England and the United States, advocating a sincere and firm alliance, forgetting past differences, and says the North has a just cause, that the permanent good will of the American people is worth striving for and hopes to see the rebellion put down and the traitors dealt with as they deserve.

From Europe.

ST. JOHNS, April 20.—The steamer Columbia, from Liverpool 9th, arrived yesterday. The wires are down till evening. Breadstuffs are dull; provisions steady. Consols 91⅞@91¼.

It is reported that France sent a frigate to Charleston at the suggestion of Jeff. Davis.

Slave Insurrection in Maryland.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—A resident of Kent county, Md., has received information that the negroes were burning the houses of whites. Two of his buildings had already been destroyed.

The Mississippi.

ROCK ISLAND, April 20.—Water in river rising at the rate of 6 to 8 inches per day. Since the 17th inst. it has risen about 18 inches.

Drowned.

HENRY, Ill., April 20.—A man named Shoots, carpenter on the steamer LaClede, was drowned here last evening. His body has not yet been recovered.

Death of Rufus Hosmer.

DETROIT, April 20.—Rufus Hosmer, lately appointed Consul to Frankfort-on-the-Maine died at Lansing to-day.

Notice from the Finance Committee.

The Committee of Thirty that was appointed by the meetings held at Bryan and Metropolitan Halls, on the 18th, known as the "Military Finance Committee," have this day met and elected Messrs. E. H. Haddock, H. F. Mather, Samuel Hoard, J. S. Rumsey, Thos. B. Bryan, L. P. Hilliard and O. Lunt, as Executive Committee, and all applications and communications, must be addressed to them for final adjustment at the office of the Committee, over Messrs. Hoffman & Gelpcke's Bank on Lasalle street.

The Committee will regard the claims of the families of those volunteering as under their peculiar charge, and they hope that all who are disposed to enlist, will do so in perfect confidence that those they leave behind will be well provided for.

All military companies accepted by the State will apply to the Committee, who will arrange for their transportation.

E. H. HADDOCK, Chairman.
J. J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

ILLINOIS TROOPS.

The six Illinois regiments are now full and will all be in camp by Tuesday. The Governor urges all companies not included in the accepted regiments to drill as fast as possible, and hold themselves in readiness for the next call, which may be expected in a short time.

Fort Pickens.

A rumor came hither from Springfield yesterday, that the insurgents had attacked Fort Pickens; that three hundred of them had been killed; and that the fight, when the reported author of the rumor left the vicinity, was still going on. We know of no sufficient authority for the story, and presume it is incorrect.

Excitement at Maysville, Kentucky—Threatened Opposition to the Passage of Troops by River at that Point.

We learn by a gentleman direct from Maysville, Kentucky, last night, that there was an intense excitement at that place. The Secessionists were in the ascendant, and enraged at the passage of Portsmouth troops for this city, on the river steamers. It was known that a company was on board the Boston coming down, and the Secessionists had planted five cannon on the wharf, six and eight pounders, with the purpose of firing into the boat. The scoundrels had endeavored to intimidate Capt. McClain, and induce him to refuse passage to troops. He defied them, however, and they, hearing of the fight at Baltimore, were resolved to fire into his boat. Our informant left Maysville on a Pittsburgh boat at six o'clock. The Boston was due at five o'clock, and half an hour after leaving, the passengers on the Pittsburgh boat heard several shots, which were thought to have been the firing at the Boston.

There is a telegraph ... since at Maysville—no dispatch was received confirming the above report.—*Cincinnati Commercial*, 20th.

The Buckeyes on Hand.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

COLUMBUS, April 19.

I am informed at Head Quarters that in one week from to-day, companies enough, with complements of men, will have been organized in Ohio, to fill Ohio's, Kentucky's, and Virginia's contingent of troops.

Contracts closed to-day with Mack & Bro., and Luhn & Bro., Cincinnati, for 10,000 regulation uniforms each, and 6,000 more with parties in Dayton, Zanesville and Cleveland, at $16 each.

Contracts for subsistence and quarters at Camp Jackson, to Smith, Donaldson, Comstock, and Butler, of Columbus, at 60 cents per man per diem.

Contract closed with S. S. Ashcraft, of Cincinnati, to manufacture columbiad shot and shell.

Five companies Columbus volunteers reported for duty; two departed this morning. Muster rolls of Southern and Central Ohio are enormous. Northern Ohio offering liberally. The Governor is almost exhausted with business, and it still accumulates.

Foreign News by the Columbia.

Parliament reassembled on the 8th. Leading Greeks were proposing Prince Alfred of England, as King of Greece. It is said that Prince Napoleon intends making an incursion into Syria. It is said that a treaty is concluded between France and Russia. The *Opinione* says that in the event of a collision, France will have the support of Russia and Austria. Warlike preparations prevail in France and Italy.

The Magyars had invited Garibaldi to action, saying that at his bidding half a million was ready. Garibaldi replied vaguely. The Pope has recovered from his illness. A conspiracy has been discovered, implicating five Bishops.

[From the Illinois State Journal, 19th.]

ADDITIONAL COMPANIES.—The Adjutant General's office, in the State House, began yesterday to assume quite a military appearance, an orderly in full uniform being stationed outside the door, and military men constantly coming and going. Capt. James H. Adams, of the Hardin Light Guard, Jacksonville, has been detailed to act as Gen. Mather's assistant, and his skill and energy contribute much to the prompt transaction of the business of the department. Ten additional companies yesterday offered their services, as follows:

COUNTY.	NAME.	CAPTAIN.
Coles	Mattoon	Jas. H. Cunningham.
Montgomery	Bunker Hill	J. F. Cummings.
Macon	Decatur	John P. Post.
Adams	Quincy Rifles	H. Shroer.
Coles	Charleston	W. S. Marshall.
Grundy	Morris	J. W. Newport.
St. Clair	Belleville	Augustus Mercy.
Cook	Chicago	Jas. R. Hugunin.
LaSalle	Highland Rifles	H. H. Carter.
Peoria	National Blues	Chas. E. Dennison.

This makes a total of fifty companies offered before the close of the second day after the Governor's call.

The above companies have been tendered and enrolled as full; nearly as many more have been informally tendered.

CAMP YATES.—We visited the Fair Grounds yesterday, and found active preparations in progress for the reception of the troops. All the stalls have been thoroughly cleaned, the ground cleared, all necessary repairs made, and everything is assuming a ship shape appearance. A quantity of provisions have been sent out by the commissaries, which are stored in the buildings, consisting of potatoes, sugar, coffee, rice, flour, salt, etc., and from present appearances, the quarters will be very pleasant.

A guard, consisting of two non-commissioned officers and ten privates, with a lieutenant as officer of the guard, was stationed last night on the grounds, by order of General Mather. The troops are expected to begin coming in early next week.

MORE SUPPLIES.—The Commissary Board yesterday concluded the purchase of the following supplies for the troops at Camp Yates, a portion of which have been delivered.

5,000 pounds bacon; 5,000 do. pickled pork; 5 barrels flour; 5 do. vinegar; 1,000 pounds soap; 500 pounds candles; 20 bushels salt; 28 sacks coffee; 7,900 pounds sugar; 5 barrels pickles; 150 bushels potatoes; 5 barrels beans; 1 tierce rice; 5 boxes ground pepper.

The contract for furnishing beef has not yet been awarded.

THE ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE CASE.—Owing to the illness of the Hon. B. C. Cook, one of the prosecuting counsel, the trial of the Rock Island Bridge case stands postponed to-day.

SUNDAY DISPATCHES

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

A MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT IN FORT MONROE!

The Glorious 'Seventh' at Annapolis.

Sherman's Battery at Harrisburgh.

TROOPS ON THEIR WAY.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

A MISSOURI CANARD.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The tug Mercury has been chartered and armed by the Government to be stationed at the Narrows, to examine all vessels.

Ellsworth's Regiment of Fire Zouaves were mustered to-day for active service.

The steamer State of Maine arrived from Norfolk, having landed the Massachusetts Regiment at Fort Monroe. She reports the steamer M. B. Spaulding there landing Boston Regiments.

The Fifth Regiment and a company of Flying Artillery arrived here to-day; also a battalion of Rifles. They leave on the De Soto to-morrow.

All the steamers of the Savannah line have been chartered by Government. The 6th, 12th and 71st N. Y. regiment—3,000 men—left at noon on the Baltic and Cuyler. The Harriet Lane goes with sealed orders. The Seventh regiment reached Annapolis safely.

Gov. Andrews replied that he was overwhelmed with surprise that the peaceful march of American citizens over the highway to defend the common country should be deemed aggressors to Baltimoreans.

NEW YORK, April 21.—There was great excitement in the harbor as Gov. Sprague and the Rhode Island Regiment left on the Ariel this morning.

Archbishop Hughes suspended the Stars and Stripes over his dwelling. Sons of the most eminent citizens, and also many gentlemen of foreign birth, are enlisting to defend the Union.

There is no communication with Baltimore or Washington to-night. Doubtless stopped by order of the Government. No fears for the safety of Washington.

TROY, April 21.—Gen. Wool leaves for New York, making it head-quarters of the department of the East.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, April 20.—Gen. Keim and staff arrived to night to take charge of the troops. He left Washington this morning, travelling 18 miles by carriage from Baltimore. Judge Wilmot accompanied him. They found five bridges destroyed on the Central Railroad. Sherman's and another battery have arrived here.

HARRISBURG, April 21.—Some soldiers just escaped from Harper's Ferry, report the destruction of the arms and buildings as being complete. Seven thousand Virginians are there, and 5,000 more are expected. Their design is to invade Maryland, making Mason and Dixon's Line the line of warfare.

It is reported that the President will call additional troops from faithful States, to make up the deficiency caused by the refusal of States to furnish their quota.

A party of armed workmen leave to-morrow to repair bridges on the Baltimore Railroad.

It is said that Trimble, formerly President of the Road, was shot dead by a man who attempted to defend the property of the Road.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—The police seized quantity of contraband goods for the South. The parties will be arrested and tried for treason. The goods were directed to Jackson, Miss., via Memphis.

It is reported that the Baltimoreans demanded the surrender of Fort McHenry and threatened to attack it. The commander replied, "If compelled to defend it, he should fire on the city."

It is said that Gen. Cadwallader's mansion, 19 miles from Baltimore, has been fired.

Two steamers have been taken possession of for the government.

The Massachusetts regiment have reached Annapolis and are stationed there to hold the junction of the road and communication with Washington.

HARRISBURGH, April 21.—1,300 troops, including 600 Ohio troops, have arrived since yesterday. The people of Chambersburg are fortifying against invasion.

2,000 troops go by the midnight train to the first bridge *en route* for Baltimore on the Northern Central. They will be followed by 300 regulars, Sherman's Battery and two thousand volunteers.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, April 21.—Fletcher Webster, a son of Daniel Webster, addressed a vast meeting in State street. It was intensely enthusiastic. He has raised a regiment to be commanded by himself.

In six hours Massachusetts has furnished five Regiments of Infantry, a Battalion of Rifles, and a Company of Flying Artillery.

Mayor Brown, of Baltimore, sent an answer to the Governor of Massachusetts, saying, "that owing to communication being stopped between here and Philadelphia, he cannot send the bodies of the men killed in the riot here; but shall embalm and keep them subject to your order. I, and the Governor, regret the affair as much as any one. Our people viewed it as an invasion. The authorities exerted themselves to the utmost to prevent it, but it was impossible. When are these scenes to cease? Are we to have war of section. Baltimore claims the right to pay all expenses."

MISSOURI.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 21.—There were only 160 muskets, nearly 200 rifles, and three cannon taken from the arsenal in Clay county, and they were only taken to protect the citizens from any roving bands of freebooters that may attack the country. A receipt was given for them, and they will be returned when demanded by the proper authorities. Other cannon and guns there were not taken.

From New York.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Business was suspended yesterday to attend the Union meeting. It was the largest meeting ever known in this city. Speeches were made by John A. Dix, Senator Baker, Robert J. Walker, Fernando Wood, Washington Hunt, John Cochrane, and many other. New York is an unit for the Union.

Where is Gen. Vallandigham-dam-ta-denhammer?

If an army marched from his "deestrick," it was understood that the necessary steps must be over his dead body. We have not heard of his death—but the troops have marched from Dayton.—*Cin. Com.*

ON AND AFTER
The 22d Inst.,
I shall occupy the five floors in Building
No. 175 LAKE STREET.
Chas. L. Noble.

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE.
SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
The Only Machine Having the ELLIPTIC HOOK.
W. G. MASON & CO. SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST, 54 CLARK STREET, Under the New Sherman House, CHICAGO, ILL.
AGENTS WANTED in every town and city in the Northwest.

BALL! BALL!—At No. 51 Lar... [illegible]

GROVER & BAKER'S Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. $40 AND UPWARDS. No. 115 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSE... [illegible]

ALL DISCREDITED ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN BOUGHT AT Highest Market Price.
E. K. WILLARD & CO., No. 34.....CLARK STREET.....No. 34
Exchange on New York for Sale.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A desirable Dwelling House on Eldridge Court, between State street and Wabash avenue. Apply to the Marine Bank.

TO RENT.—A neat, small Store, suitable for a Jewelry, Millinery or Fancy Store, in a good position. Apply at 170 South Clark st.

TO RENT.—North Side—From the 1st of May, the new two-story dwelling, No. 110 Huron street, between Market and Sedgwick streets. Rent $11 per month. Address "J. A. L.," Box 3433, P. O.

TO RENT.—Cooper Shop (North Side) on Erie street, between Market and Sedgwick streets. Rent $5 per month. Address "J. A. L.," Box 3433, P. O.

TO RENT CHEAP.—A four story Brick store, with cellar, ... Apply to GEO. W. ADAMS, ... North Water street, Chicago.

TO RENT—The brick house 199 Erie street. ... Apply to ... MUNGER, corner South Water and La Salle streets. ...

TO RENT—From May 1st, the iron front No. 30 Lake street. ... E. KING, No. 7 Methodist block.

TO RENT—Dwelling House No. 231 Wabash avenue; ... Address G. ROSSITER, Lake Forest.

TO RENT—Dwelling House No. 608 Wabash avenue, between Twelfth and Liberty street. Apply to A. J. AVERILL, 270 Wabash avenue, between 1 and 3 P. M.

TO RENT—The first three story Brick House north of Ringold Place, on Wabash avenue, with gas, water and cistern. ... Apply to H. M. WILMARTH, 75 S. Clark street.

TO RENT—A Furnished House to rent on Michigan avenue. ... Inquire of S. R. HAVEN, No. 65 Randolph street.

TO RENT—House and Stable No. 30 South Jefferson Street, between Randolph and Washington. ... Possession given May 1st. Apply at 62 Buffalo street.

TO RENT—Store No. 114 Randolph street, lately occupied by Brewster, ... Apply to ... Office by Lake street bridge.

TO RENT—A first-class Brick House on Pearson street, North Side. ... Apply to LELAND & MIXER, ... or Box 4276.

TO RENT.—That large dwelling house with bath, gas, and cellar, ... corner Harrison and Buffalo streets. ... Apply to JOHN S. BUCHANAN, 51 Lake street.

TO RENT—On West Madison street, number 133, a Store with Dwelling above, ... Apply at DR. DUCK'S Office, corner Madison and Clark streets, ...

TO RENT—A Cabinet Shop in the North Division. ... Apply to ... 219 South Water street, up stairs.

TO RENT—A three story Brick House in Ontario Terrace, ... Apply to NORTON, ... No. 16 River street.

TO RENT—From May 1st, the three story Brick Store, numbered 160 Lake street, between Wells and LaSalle streets. ... Inquire of WM. LOCK, No. 121 Lake street.

TO RENT.—One-half of store No. 180 State street, from 1st May. ... Inquire as above.

TO RENT.—Two first-class houses, Nos. 41 and 43 Curtis street, ... Apply to ... NORTON, No. 166 Washington street.

TO RENT.—A first class stone front, ... No. 305 North LaSalle street. ... Apply at 302 North Street, or No. 13 River street.

TO RENT—The five story Store No. 197 Lake Street now occupied by H. Lehman. ... Apply to J. B. RICE, ... Second Floor, over 77 Dearborn street.

TO RENT.—From the first of May, Dwelling No. 330 Wabash avenue, ... Apply to GEO. W. ADAMS, ...

TO RENT.—The first-class House, 404 Wabash avenue, ... H. G. LOOMIS, ... Marine Bank.

TO RENT—Three first-class frame Dwelling Houses, Nos. 219, 243 and 259 North LaSalle street, ... Apply to PURINGTON & SCRANTON, ... South Water street.

TO RENT—A Farm on the South Western Plank Road, ... apply to GEORGE STEEL, Esq., or J. J. RICHARDS, foot of Lasalle street.

TO RENT—The large Store, No. 22 Lake street, ... PETER PAGE.

TO RENT—Wharfage Lot No. 2, Block 30, South Side, ... CHAPMAN & BRO., Lind's Block.

TO RENT—A nice two-story Cottage House, near Union Park. ... DR. MELLINGER.

TO RENT—The Block of Stores in the three story wood building, south west corner of Wells and Monroe streets. ... J. M. WILLIAMS, ...

TO RENT—To Large Brick Ware-house and Dock ... Apply to W. H. SAMPSON, ... Metropolitan Building.

TO RENT—Dwellings Nos. 243 and 245 on West Lake street, ... WILLIAMS, ... South Water street.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS. ... 115 Lake street ...

TO LEASE.—Wharfing Lot on South Branch, ... W. H. SAMPSON, ... Metropolitan Block.

DISTILLERY TO RENT OR FOR SALE. ... [illegible]

TO RENT—Possession given May 1st—My Homestead House, ... [illegible]

LAKE & SOUTH WATER ST. STORES TO RENT. ... W. W. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1861.

OUR MERCANTILE INTEREST.

Let the war be short. Care for the interests of trade and commerce, for the lives of those who will wage the battles on the side of the government, for the future loyalty of those who will be put down, and for the general prosperity of the Republic, demands that all the power and resources of the nation be promptly put forth for crushing the rebellion. Let there be no boy's play—no waiting for repentance, for a willing return to patriotism and duty, no sending of soda, no battles with squirt guns and buttered words. The men involved to sustain the supremacy of the law and to vindicate the majority of the Republic, must be called by the half million in a levy. The credit of our people must be strained to the uttermost to raise the means to equip them. The steam marine and clipper ships of the merchant service must be chartered or bought for Government uses. Arms and munitions, if our own arsenals will not furnish them in abundance, must be imported, cargo after cargo. Every port in the South must be blockaded; and wherever by land our army can be driven into the interior, there it should go. The trade of the rebels must be cut off by vigorous and effective means. Their exports must be stopped. "Eat your cotton, d—n you!" is the command that must be addressed to them by every Northern man—a command that every Northern man must be prepared to enforce. Vigor, and determination to put down treason at all hazards and at whatever cost, are half a victory. Sure, the combatants equally matched. With the immense preponderance of wealth, military resources and fighting men enlisted in support of the Government, they would close the contest in a short six months. The Administration will be compelled to abandon its ground, that there shall be no invasion of a State. That reticence of intention will not last thirty days. This is a war—not an emute, that a Sheriff and a Corporal's guard can suppress. The work will be earnest, and if greatly prolonged, the result doubtful. All the means legitimate in civilized warfare must be freely employed. If "necessary, to burn, kill and destroy, let there be no hesitation. Temporising is out of place, and, in the end, more destructive of life than vigorous and decisive measures. The great object to be attained, is a speedy and honorable peace by the restoration of Government authority. If it compass that, Charleston, New Orleans, Mobile or Baltimore must be sacrificed, let the sacrifice be made. If it be necessary to sweep Virginia with the besom of destruction, let no man hold his hand. If Maryland must be obliterated, the command to lay waste should be only a day ahead of its execution. Next to the hope of Heaven, the institutions of the country are the dearest of all considerations to every American. To preserve them from destruction by a mob in the service of anarchy, is a work worth any sacrifice on the part of the North and the shedding, if necessary, of rivers of blood. Strike hard, quick and with all the power of the Republic in their defence!

BLUNDERS OF THE REBELS.

Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." A frenzy has seized upon the insurgent leaders. Every step they take only fastens their own downfall and with it, destruction.

Look at the acts of the drama during the past fortnight:

I. The Federal Government loaded an unarmed merchant steamer with provisions for the relief of the starving garrison at Fort Sumter. It despatched an officer to Gov. Pickins notifying him of the peaceful purpose of the vessel. The messenger was made a prisoner of war; his dispatches for Anderson seized and read by the rebels.

II. Jeff Davis telegraphs that the supply vessel must not be permitted to land her food; and orders an immediate assault upon the Fort. Six batteries open fire with shot and shell upon the handful of United States troops. After thirty hours fighting the garrison surrenders, and the Castle falls into the hands of the traitors.

III. The echoes of the cannonade resound throughout the land. Astonishment is the first popular sensation; then consuming anger. The outrage upon the National honor is felt by every man as a personal indignity which must be attoned in blood.

IV. The rebels meet this manifestation of loyalty to the old flag by precipitating Virginia from her safe moorings in the Union into the bottomless quagmire of secession. Northern capitalists checkmate this move by knocking her public credit into a "cocked hat." In a single day she is converted into a bankrupt. Not a dollar can she hereafter raise save by forced loans. The disgrace of repudiation is upon the proud Old Dominion. The July interest upon her *forty* millions of public debt will be protested and unpaid; and meanwhile the war will be transferred to her own soil.

The fall of Sumter is the wand of enchantment which last Sunday night "transmuted twenty millions of partisans into patriots. The popular elements heave and rock as with an earthquake, and the great Northern heart, hitherto so calm and immovable, is lashed into a tempest of passion."

V. President Lincoln replies to Jeff Davis's order to bombard Sumter, by calling out 75,000 volunteers, to aid in putting down the rebellion and retaking the forts, arsenals and property belonging to the Government which have been seized and stolen by the Secessionists. The people of the loyal North respond to the call with marvellous, magic promptitude. Scarcely a week has elapsed since that proclamation issued from the White House, and already 300,000 brave men have sprung to arms. From Maine to Kansas the roll of the drum can be heard. And regiments are rushing to their rendezvous and to the National Capital, with all the speed of lightning express.

But of all the moves yet made by the rebels, the last one is the biggest blunder. Jeff Davis has issued his proclamation, inviting applications for *letters of marque and reprisal*. He has thus initiated the crime of declaring war upon the private property of the loyal citizens. He offers commissions to adventurers to seize and steal the merchant ships belonging to Northern citizens. This is simply *piracy*, and every person caught in the business will surely be hung to the nearest yard-arm, without delay or ceremony. Letters of marque and reprisal issued by Jeff Davis will not be recognized as valid by any nation on earth. No foreign State has recognized the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and until that be done by the great powers of Europe—England, France, Russia, Germany, Spain and Italy—all privateering will be treated as piracy—the punishing being death at the rope's end. A skipper sailing on such business would be no better off with Jeff Davis' warrant in his pocket than venturing on sea-robbery on his private account.

The rebels have taken an awful responsibility on themselves in thus proclaiming war and confiscation of private property. The "peculiar property" of the insurgents is so interwoven than the commerce and ships of loyal merchants. If the rebels are going to wage a warfare upon private property as such, they have only themselves to blame if the Government retaliates by confiscating the vast property of the rebels. This practice of the Southern Government invites John Brown episodes

They have opened a game at which two can play, as they may learn to the infinite sorrow. Jeff Davis on Thursday, the 18th of April, issued his proclamation offering letters of marque to seize and confiscate the private property of loyal citizens on the high seas. Old Abe "trumped in and took that trick," by issuing his proclamation on Friday, ordering the blockade of every rebel port on the Atlantic and Gulf, from Alexandria, Va., to Brownsville, Texas. And what is more, the order will be promptly obeyed. Hundreds of vessels of war will be instantly fitted out and despatched to the harbors of rebel seaports. Besides the regular government war vessels, scores of clipper ships and stout steamers will be chartered immediately by the Government, and sent to those insurgent ports where they will be anchored. By closing up the ports, the rebels will be struck a terrible blow, one which they are utterly powerless to repel. The loyal men command the sea. From this date until the end of the rebellion, no ship will be allowed to enter a rebel harbor. They are completely cutoff from all intercourse with the outer world. All their cotton and other products will hereafter find egress over the railroads and water courses of the interior which lead to the Eastern cities. This trade will compensate the loyal citizens in some measure, for the losses inflicted upon them by secession. Sin and iniquity bring their own punishment upon the guilty. The rebels will have to eat of their Dead Sea fruit, and drink from their own poisoned chalice.

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Far is it from us to exult in the prospect of servile insurrection. If only the men were involved in the catastrophe—the parricides who are seeking to pull down the temple of liberty—we should rejoice with exceeding great joy at the calamity impending. The war is of their making—why should not they feel its most condign consequences? The slaughter of the innocents is another and more painful question. Yet it is a principle of moral, no less than natural, philosophy that the iniquities of the fathers are visited equally upon the mothers and children. The vicious and drunken father transmits his diseases to his child and visits poverty and a bad name, if not shame and curses on both wife and child. The law is inexorable. Every man, woman and babe must experience the horrors of war when war is upon us. And if insurrection is added to the usual calamities of civil strife, the innocent must suffer with the guilty. There is no other way under heaven. Would to God there were!

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Our readers will regret to hear that the gallant Lieut. Slemmer, who saved Fort Pickens and Pensacola Bay from being seized by the enemy, has been superseded in his command by Major Tower, his superior in rank, sent thither with reinforcements. The Lieutenant's loyalty is unquestioned, and we should have been glad if he had been permitted to remain at the head of the troops detailed for the defence of the fortress which his promptness and heroism preserved to the Government. Maj. ZEALOUS B. TOWER, of the Engineers, under whom the Lieutenant will do good service, is a Massachusetts man, who will exercise his trust with unfaltering fidelity.

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The following letter was written by a well known gentleman of this city who has lately been much in the Southern States. If not already at home, he is on his way here:

ON BOARD STEAMBOAT NEW ORLEANS, }
Lower Mississippi, April 18. }

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You cannot judge of the consternation among all classes, at Lincoln's proclamation. The worst horrors of the worst civil war rises them in the face. At Memphis, yesterday, the feeling was all one way—"Home Protection and full and immediate secession."

The eastern part of Tennessee is strongly for the Union, and may have sufficient strength to control the action of the State; yet it is not safe to think of it. The chances are that all the Border Slave States will go out of the Union, at the earliest moment practicable. Whether they will form a central confederacy or join the South, depends very much upon the course of Virginia. All are anxious to hear the final action of her Convention.

The war news has certainly incited the whole Southern community to the point of all united resistance. Even the Unionists will take new Government, course. By the sword, they say, all their grievances must now be settled.

I do not think they have yet mustered one good regiment of soldiers. Many dissipated, reckless young men, and young men out of employment, have enlisted and gone to Fort Pickens. Of sturdy, able-bodied men, I have seen very few in the Southern ranks, and I am told that daily large numbers are deserting the regular army. While the excitement lasts, they hold on; but when that has worn off, they care not for the oath they took when enlisted. With all the reports of companies going to Pensacola, the army there now numbers only about *four thousand men.*

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I have sent you several papers giving the Memphis markets; but I would not dare make any shipments to any Southern point just now. Until the excitement passes off there is no necessity for anything. "Necessity knows no law" is now their motto. At Memphis yesterday they contemplated stopping a steamboat, and forcibly taking from her some ammunition and cannon for the defence of the city. They said "we'll take the arms now, and settle with the owners *after* the war." You would be utterly surprised at the want of moral obligation felt by all Southerners at this time. Hardly a man has the slightest particle of honor about paying debts, and forced collections are impossible. One firm told me they had $60,000 due them from good planters in Northern Mississippi, but could not depend upon a single dollar of it to meet current liabilities—although the whole amount was due, and in good times would be promptly paid. These same planters have sold their cotton—pocketed the *gold*—and now tell their creditors to whistle for their money and get it if they can.

With many things in the South, I am perfectly disgusted. With my present feelings, I would not live among them for a fortune.

PERSONAL.

Nathaniel J. Bowditch, an eminent citizen of Boston, died in that city on the 16th inst., aged 56.

—The Rhode Island Regiment will be under the command of Gen. Burnside, formerly of this city, with Brigadier Gen. Pitman as Lieut. Colonel, and Col. John S. Slocum as Major. Gen. Burnside is an old army officer, and Pitman and Slocum are both Mexican war heroes.

—Hon. Charles H. Larrabee, formerly member of Congress, and Hon. G. Clark, a member of the Assembly from Grant County, Wisconsin, are in the field for the defence of their country, the former as a private, and the latter in command of a company.

—Maj. Bagnall, an old English army officer of Milwaukee, has offered his services to the Administration, and will be accepted.

—Com. Vanderbilt informs the New York *Tribune* reporter that *his steamships are at the disposal of the Government.*

—A sister of Gen. Beauregard, commander of the Charleston (South Carolina) forces, is now in New York. Her present residence is at No. 1 Union Place, where she has resided for several months. Two of her sons are doing business in the city.

—The gossip is that Jenny Lind lives unhappily with her husband. Otto is "a brute," it seems, makes his wife unhappy, is given, perhaps, to ardent spirits instead of domestic attachment, and so Jenny, to forget her sorrows, will return to the operatic stage, selecting a London theatre for her reappearance.

—Five printers in the office of the Lafayette (Ind.) *Courier* have enlisted for the war. Among the number is John Desha Simpson, a nephew of the gallant Major Anderson. Three more are ready to start upon the word go! The *Courier* makes a sorry appearance in the way of reading matter.

—Our patriotic fellow-citizen, Almon Calkins, Esq., proposes to enlist a company of mounted men, consisting of forty. He offers to every man who will enlist to serve during the war, under his command or under the command of a captain to be elected by the company, a bounty of one village lot in his addition to the city of Janesville. This is a very generous offer, and is another evidence of the devotion of all classes of our community to the country in the present crisis. We are pleased to learn that Capt. C. G. Gillett has tendered his services as captain of this company.—*Janesville Gazette.*

THE MILITARY REQUISITIONS.

Composition of the Regiments Called Into Service.

In compliance with the proclamation of the President the Secretary of War issues the following order to the Governors of the several States called upon to furnish quotas of Militia:

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, April 15, 1861. }

SIR: Under the act of Congress "For calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, repel invasions," &c., approved February 28, 1795, I have the honour to request your Excellency to cause to be immediately detached from the militia of your State the quota designated in the table below, to serve as infantry or riflemen for the period of three months, unless sooner discharged:

Your Excellency will please communicate to me the time at or about which your quota will be expected at its rendezvous, as it will be met as soon as practicable by an officer or officers to muster it into the service and pay of the United States. At the same time the oath of fidelity to the United States will be administered to officers and men.

The mustering officer will be instructed to receive no man under the rank of commissioned officer who is in years apparently over forty-five, or under eighteen, or who is not in physical strength and vigor."

QUOTAS AND COMPOSITION OF REGIMENTS.

Major-Generals.

New York, 2; Pennsylvania, 2; Ohio, 1. Total, 5.

Aids-de-Camp to Major-Generals.

New York, 4; Pennsylvania, 4; Ohio, 2. Total, 10.

Division Inspectors (Lieutenant-Colonels.)

New York, 2; Pennsylvania, 2; Ohio, 1. Total, 5.

Brigadier-Generals.

New York, 4; Pennsylvania, 4; New Jersey, 1; Maryland, 1; Kentucky, 1; Missouri, 1; Illinois, 1; Indiana, 1; Ohio, 2. Total 17.

Aids to Brigadier Generals (Captains.)

New York, 4; Pennsylvania, 4; New Jersey, 1; Maryland, 1; Kentucky, 1; Missouri, 1; Illinois, 1; Indiana, 1; Ohio, 3. Total 17.

Brigade Inspectors (Majors)

New York, 4; Pennsylvania, 4; New Jersey, 1; Maryland, 1; Kentucky, 1; Missouri, 1; Illinois, 1; Indiana, 1; Ohio, 3. Total, 17.

REGIMENTS.

To each regiment there are one colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, adjutant (lieutenant), regimental quartermaster (lieutenant), surgeon, surgeon's mate, sergeant-major, drum-major and fife-major.

The quota of regiments to each State is as follows:

New York, 17; Pennsylvania, 16; Ohio, 13; Illinois, 6; Maryland, 4; Maryland, 4; Kentucky, 4; Missouri, 4; Virginia, 3; Massachusetts, 2; North Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 2; and one each from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Arkansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. Total, 64 regiments of 780 men each—an aggregate of 79,291 men.

COMPANIES.

There are ten companies to each regiment and to each company a captain, lieutenant, and two sergeants, 4 corporals, 1 drummer, 1 fifer, and 64 privates.

AGGREGATE.

The number of officers and men to be furnished by each State is as follows:

New York, 13,260; Pennsylvania, 12,500; Ohio, 10,153; Illinois and Indiana each 4,683; New Jersey, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, each 3,780; Virginia, 2,340; Massachusetts, 1,560; Carolina and Tennessee each 1,560; Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Arkansas, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, 780 each. The total aggregate is 8,540 officers and 69,843 men.

Stop It!

The Troy *Daily Times* has the following caution to traitors who are manufacturing Northern arms for Southern rebels. The *Times* says:

"Certain Northern manufacturers have been at work all winter in executing orders for war material for Southern traitors. It is reported and believed that many thousand dollars' worth of this work has been turned out of Troy and its vicinity. It is said that even now *an establishment here is busy day and night in manufacturing bullet moulders for the enemy.* We sincerely hope this latter report is untrue. But if it is a fact, notice should at once be given to the proper authority for our authorities that the work must stop. No more of this business can be permitted; the act is treason. Let there be no mob demonstrations, but let a firm, loyal policy be pursued in this case. If the report implicating a manufacturer here is untrue, he owes it to himself and to this community, as well as to the noble Government under which he lives, to vindicate himself from the injurious charge."

Cincinnati a Military Encampment.

Not less than ten thousand men must have been drilling in this city last night. The excitement increases daily, and all classes are determined to fight if necessary, for the preservation of the Union, and to wipe out the disgrace offered to our flag in the attack on Ft. Sumter.

The war spirit reached an unprecedented height in the city last night. The proclamations of the companies that leave for Columbus to-morrow, numbered ten extraordinary yells at the moment. They were drilling in all the city places. Everybody is marching in military style—heads up, toes out, little fingers at the seams. They are consulting physicians to see if they have constitutions that will stand the hardships of a campaign. Some of them have opened a game at which two can play, as they may learn to the infinite sorrow. Jeff Davis on Thursday, the 18th of April, issued his proclamation offering letters of marque to seize and confiscate the private property of loyal citizens on the high seas. Old Abe "trumped in and took that trick," by issuing his proclamation on Friday, ordering the blockade of every rebel port on the Atlantic and Gulf, from Alexandria, Va., to Brownsville, Texas. And what is more, the order will be promptly obeyed. Hundreds of vessels of war will be instantly fitted out and despatched to the harbors of rebel seaports. Besides the regular government war vessels, scores of clipper ships and stout steamers will be chartered immediately by the Government, and sent to those insurgent ports where they will be anchored. By closing up the ports, the rebels will be struck a terrible blow, one which they are utterly powerless to repel. The loyal men command the sea. From this date until the end of the rebellion, no ship will be allowed to enter a rebel harbor. They are completely cutoff from all intercourse with the outer world. All their cotton and other products will hereafter find egress over the railroads and water courses of the interior which lead to the Eastern cities. This trade will compensate the loyal citizens in some measure, for the losses inflicted upon them by secession. Sin and iniquity bring their own punishment upon the guilty. The rebels will have to eat of their Dead Sea fruit, and drink from their own poisoned chalice.

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With many things in the South, I am perfectly disgusted. With my present feelings, I would not live among them for a fortune.

PERSONAL.

Nathaniel J. Bowditch, an eminent citizen of Boston, died in that city on the 16th inst., aged 56.

—The Rhode Island Regiment will be under the command of Gen. Burnside, formerly of this city, with Brigadier Gen. Pitman as Lieut. Colonel, and Col. John S. Slocum as Major. Gen. Burnside is an old army officer, and Pitman and Slocum are both Mexican war heroes.

—Hon. Charles H. Larrabee, formerly member of Congress, and Hon. G. Clark, a member of the Assembly from Grant County, Wisconsin, are in the field for the defence of their country, the former as a private, and the latter in command of a company.

—Maj. Bagnall, an old English army officer of Milwaukee, has offered his services to the Administration, and will be accepted.

—Com. Vanderbilt informs the New York *Tribune* reporter that *his steamships are at the disposal of the Government.*

—A sister of Gen. Beauregard, commander of the Charleston (South Carolina) forces, is now in New York. Her present residence is at No. 1 Union Place, where she has resided for several months. Two of her sons are doing business in the city.

—The gossip is that Jenny Lind lives unhappily with her husband. Otto is "a brute," it seems, makes his wife unhappy, is given, perhaps, to ardent spirits instead of domestic attachment, and so Jenny, to forget her sorrows, will return to the operatic stage, selecting a London theatre for her reappearance.

—Five printers in the office of the Lafayette (Ind.) *Courier* have enlisted for the war. Among the number is John Desha Simpson, a nephew of the gallant Major Anderson. Three more are ready to start upon the word go! The *Courier* makes a sorry appearance in the way of reading matter.

—Our patriotic fellow-citizen, Almon Calkins, Esq., proposes to enlist a company of mounted men, consisting of forty. He offers to every man who will enlist to serve during the war, under his command or under the command of a captain to be elected by the company, a bounty of one village lot in his addition to the city of Janesville. This is a very generous offer, and is another evidence of the devotion of all classes of our community to the country in the present crisis. We are pleased to learn that Capt. C. G. Gillett has tendered his services as captain of this company.—*Janesville Gazette.*

THE MILITARY REQUISITIONS.

Composition of the Regiments Called Into Service.

In compliance with the proclamation of the President the Secretary of War issues the following order to the Governors of the several States called upon to furnish quotas of Militia:

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, April 15, 1861. }

SIR: Under the act of Congress "For calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, repel invasions," &c., approved February 28, 1795, I have the honour to request your Excellency to cause to be immediately detached from the militia of your State the quota designated in the table below, to serve as infantry or riflemen for the period of three months, unless sooner discharged:

Your Excellency will please communicate to me the time at or about which your quota will be expected at its rendezvous, as it will be met as soon as practicable by an officer or officers to muster it into the service and pay of the United States. At the same time the oath of fidelity to the United States will be administered to officers and men.

The mustering officer will be instructed to receive no man under the rank of commissioned officer who is in years apparently over forty-five, or under eighteen, or who is not in physical strength and vigor."

QUOTAS AND COMPOSITION OF REGIMENTS.

Major-Generals.

New York, 2; Pennsylvania, 2; Ohio, 1. Total, 5.

Aids-de-Camp to Major-Generals.

New York, 4; Pennsylvania, 4; Ohio, 2. Total, 10.

Division Inspectors (Lieutenant-Colonels.)

New York, 2; Pennsylvania, 2; Ohio, 1. Total, 5.

Brigadier-Generals.

New York, 4; Pennsylvania, 4; New Jersey, 1; Maryland, 1; Kentucky, 1; Missouri, 1; Illinois, 1; Indiana, 1; Ohio, 2. Total 17.

Aids to Brigadier Generals (Captains.)

New York, 4; Pennsylvania, 4; New Jersey, 1; Maryland, 1; Kentucky, 1; Missouri, 1; Illinois, 1; Indiana, 1; Ohio, 3. Total 17.

Brigade Inspectors (Majors)

New York, 4; Pennsylvania, 4; New Jersey, 1; Maryland, 1; Kentucky, 1; Missouri, 1; Illinois, 1; Indiana, 1; Ohio, 3. Total, 17.

REGIMENTS.

To each regiment there are one colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, adjutant (lieutenant), regimental quartermaster (lieutenant), surgeon, surgeon's mate, sergeant-major, drum-major and fife-major.

The quota of regiments to each State is as follows:

New York, 17; Pennsylvania, 16; Ohio, 13; Illinois, 6; Maryland, 4; Maryland, 4; Kentucky, 4; Missouri, 4; Virginia, 3; Massachusetts, 2; North Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 2; and one each from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Arkansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. Total, 64 regiments of 780 men each—an aggregate of 79,291 men.

COMPANIES.

There are ten companies to each regiment and to each company a captain, lieutenant, and two sergeants, 4 corporals, 1 drummer, 1 fifer, and 64 privates.

AGGREGATE.

The number of officers and men to be furnished by each State is as follows:

New York, 13,260; Pennsylvania, 12,500; Ohio, 10,153; Illinois and Indiana each 4,683; New Jersey, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, each 3,780; Virginia, 2,340; Massachusetts, 1,560; Carolina and Tennessee each 1,560; Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Arkansas, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, 780 each. The total aggregate is 8,540 officers and 69,843 men.

Stop It!

The Troy *Daily Times* has the following caution to traitors who are manufacturing Northern arms for Southern rebels. The *Times* says:

"Certain Northern manufacturers have been at work all winter in executing orders for war material for Southern traitors. It is reported and believed that many thousand dollars' worth of this work has been turned out of Troy and its vicinity. It is said that even now *an establishment here is busy day and night in manufacturing bullet moulders for the enemy.* We sincerely hope this latter report is untrue. But if it is a fact, notice should at once be given to the proper authority for our authorities that the work must stop. No more of this business can be permitted; the act is treason. Let there be no mob demonstrations, but let a firm, loyal policy be pursued in this case. If the report implicating a manufacturer here is untrue, he owes it to himself and to this community, as well as to the noble Government under which he lives, to vindicate himself from the injurious charge."

Cincinnati a Military Encampment.

Not less than ten thousand men must have been drilling in this city last night. The excitement increases daily, and all classes are determined to fight if necessary, for the preservation of the Union, and to wipe out the disgrace offered to our flag in the attack on Ft. Sumter.

The war spirit reached an unprecedented height in the city last night. The proclamations of the companies that leave for Columbus to-morrow, numbered ten extraordinary yells at the moment. They were drilling in all the city places. Everybody is marching in military style—heads up, toes out, little fingers at the seams. They are consulting physicians to see if they have constitutions that will stand the hardships of a campaign. Some of them have

A BOSTON LETTER.

The War and its Excitement—Pennsylvania and its Gallantry—Massachusetts and South Carolina—Effect on Business.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BOSTON, April 18, 1861.

"THE HUB" is full of excitement and aglow with patriotic ardor. After all, talk as we may about cant and fanaticism, Massachusetts and South Carolina are the only institutions in this country that really amount to anything of themselves. They always will lead, and always have lead public sentiment. In the revolution, Massachusetts was all rebel, and South Carolina headed the tories, and since that day each has been the leading State of its own section. The citizens of Boston are now full of military. They have come in from the country around. Many of the companies appear with their ranks literally full; all of them are on hand without delay; in some cases the troops were collected between the receipt of the President's dispatch in the evening and the first train into Boston the next morning, and in one case this was done when the members of the company lived in a circuit of seven miles. In all cases there have been but a few moments for leave-taking. The enthusiasm of all classes is at its height. A clerk in the Suffolk Bank, when told that his company to go with the regiment, was presented with a heavy purse by his fellow clerks, and the bank paid his salary in advance. A merchant on Milk street has offered to continue the salaries of any of his clerks who wish to go to the war. An Irish regiment of 1,000 men have been pledged. Several lawyers and one minister have enlisted. Gen. Benj. F. Butler, who was a member of the Charleston Convention, and told the Southerners that he came from Massachusetts, where a man could speak his mind without fear of being burned at the stake, is to command the Massachusetts troops. He was the Breckinridge candidate for Governor. The Boston *Post*, the ablest Democratic paper in New England or any other part of the country, sustains the Federal Government with a most genuine and hearty support. The Boston *Herald*, which has vast influence among the masses, does the same. The *Courier* alone sympathises with the Southern rebels.

Several hundred, I do not recollect how many, of the troops marched through the streets just now on their way to the cars for New York. They marched from the State House through Tremont and Court streets and by the Cradle of Liberty. Around every foot of their way clustered Revolutionary memories, which made the hearts of all beat high with excitement. How much meaning there is in every click and stamp of the drum, when brought to our minds by the terrible realities of the present. So long as Faneuil Hall was merely a tradition of war in a peaceful country, it was much the same as any other building, but when the mercenary of the State, whose stalwart forms and brawny faces and hard, bony hands mark their character, are passing in military array, armed and equipped, over the pavement of State street, the real meaning of Faneuil Hall starts forth in fresh and strong and earnest as it did seventy years ago. That meaning will be made apparent to those, who, uniform unsolicited for themselves, cannot make it out without help, in terms so unmistakable that the lesson will last, instead of seventy, I hope, seven hundred years. It is impossible that any one now in business is going to be affected by this war excitement, but as a general thing,

PROF. WOOD'S

ESTORATIVE CORDIAL

AND

BLOOD RENOVATOR

Is Precisely What its Name Indicates,

The following is part of a business letter; its testimony, though accompanying to the vital power, is written, flattering and renews the blood in a manner unknown to other remedies, and is worthy the attention of all who are afflicted with any disease of the blood, as to be within the reach of all. Its wonderful and truly marvelous cures have established its merits, and yet so perfectly adapted to the wants of the human system, that the leaves of its bottles are not sufficient for the greatest thanks of the grateful recipients, and why all nervous and debilitated persons will not try it, is a mystery to us, as it is so purely vegetable, and so harmless in its effects, and yet it is a powerful curative.

A compound entirely of vegetables, and those chemically combining powerful tonic and nourishing properties, and thus renewing and giving health and vitality to the blood.

Restorative Cordial.

The experience of thousands proves that no preparation ever before offered to the public has imparted of the vital energy, as has this compound. It has the power to positively curative in each of the following complaints:

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE PAINTINESS, NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, LANGUOR, GIDDINESS, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

And all that class of diseases so fearfully fatal, called humor's, abscesses and irregularities.

THERE IS NOTHING EQUAL!

Kidney Diseases, Liver derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, or any general derangement of the System.

It will not only cure the debility following CHILLS and FEVER, but prevent all attacks arising from malaria, miasma, and cure the diseases at once.

EVERY family should have a bottle with them, as it will prove a safeguard against the numerous casualties to which they are liable, and a timely application of it may save many times its cost.

The BLOOD RENOVATOR is a certain cure for all diseases of the blood, and every one is a living witness to its virtues. Its curative powers are unequaled, and its effects are speedy and permanent. Its testimonials are unquestionable, and should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits.

Those who have not used it, for it is a perfect relief, after a month or two under the final trial, she will be found to be a perfect restorative, and a blessing to mankind.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT

The Cordial is all we claim for it!!

MOTHERS, TRY IT.

And to you we appeal, to detect the illness or destitution of your sons and husbands; if in the west, from your sons and husbands; for while the Y rose, your sons and husbands have been to a great extent deserters, rather than let their condition be known to you, and if they have often pulled up with the sensation of freedom, that if it were not for you, they too would be deserters, and if you can by your love and tenderness restore them to their former health, you will be amply rewarded.

Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator,

Is the remedy which should be always on hand in

G. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market, St. Louis,

—Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

The following is part of a business letter; its testimony, though accompanying to the vital power, is written, flattering and renews the blood in a manner unknown to other remedies, and is worthy the attention of all who are afflicted with any disease of the blood, as to be within the reach of all. Its wonderful and truly marvelous cures have established its merits, and yet so perfectly adapted to the wants of the human system, that the leaves of its bottles are not sufficient for the greatest thanks of the grateful recipients, and why all nervous and debilitated persons will not try it, is a mystery to us, as it is so purely vegetable, and so harmless in its effects, and yet it is a powerful curative.

MONROE, Ohio, Nov. 20, 1860.

PROF. G. J. WOOD—DEAR SIR: Permit me to inform you that your Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator has proved a wonderful success in my family. I have used it in my family for two years, and have never tried almost every method to get relief, and have found but very few that would do me any good. I was induced to try your remedies by reading your circulars, and I am happy to say that I have taken it, and it has greatly helped me. I believe to get some more, if you please.

Your obedient servant,
REV. F. WHITLOCK.

THIS every one, no matter how low and how much they have suffered, everywhere almost testify to the truth of the statement, that in no case of CHILLS AND FEVER WAS FAILED TO CURE. Long standing cases, where the system was thoroughly saturated with the poison of MALARIA, and where it would seem impossible to expel it, it will cure for, as well and more permanently than others will have you from suffering and premature grave.

Read the following letter, just received:

MR. WING, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.—I purchased of Mr. Wood, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a bottle of his Restorative Cordial and found myself entirely relieved of a disease of the liver, which had troubled me for several months, and pain in the side. I want one bottle more, and shall be cured. I have not had any pain in the side and distress in the stomach since I commenced taking it.

Yours truly,
JOHN HARRIS.

New Hartford, Oneida County, N. Y., Feb. 1859. 3m. DEWAL.

PROF. WOOD AND HIS TRIUMPHS.

The following comprehensive notice of Prof. Wood was written by the editor of the Cambridge (Md.) Herald:

Never before in the annals of the world's history has there been a discovery in medicine which has created such excitement beneath the luminous ministry of Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator. The testimonials of its merit, published with the proprietor's permission, are truly astonishing.

Prof. Wood has a wide reputation, founded upon our own knowledge of his skill, in compounding for the public the most valuable medicines ever introduced to the world.

We have a world-wide reputation, founded upon our own knowledge of his skill, in compounding for the public the most valuable medicines ever introduced to the world. We have used his Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator in our own family, and can say that it has proved itself worthy of all the praise that has been bestowed upon it. The Blood Renovator is a certain cure for all diseases of the blood, and every one is a living witness to its virtues. Its curative powers are unequaled, and its effects are speedy and permanent. Its testimonials are unquestionable, and should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits.

Those who have not used it, for it is a perfect relief, after a month or two under the final trial, she will be found to be a perfect restorative, and a blessing to mankind.

Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator will give you the instant relief.

Sold by all Druggists. 444 Broadway, New York.

BATTLE CREEK, January 20, 1861.

PROF. WOOD—DEAR SIR: Allow me to express to you my gratitude for the benefit I have received from the use of your Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator. I was prostrated by a combination of diseases, brought on by a long course of exposure, and was reduced to a mere skeleton. Your preparations, with a general observance of the rules for living, have restored me to perfect health. I was induced to use it, for it is a perfect relief, after a month or two under the final trial, she will be found to be a perfect restorative, and a blessing to mankind.

Yours truly,
SUSAN HIBBY.

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR.

This newly-invented Cordial has already been hailed by the medical profession of St. Louis, as the most wonderful preparation ever offered to the public.

Its wonderful effects upon the qualities of a vitiated blood are truly astonishing. Several bottles are sufficient to cure the worst case. A dram of one to two teaspoonfuls is sufficient for a dose, and can be taken by any one, no matter what may be the state of the stomach. Its effects are magical, and as there is necessarily none of the nauseous drugs in it, it can be taken by the most delicate without fear, as it is composed entirely of vegetable matter.

Whoever need be in no uncertainty as to the virtues of Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator, for they are fully endorsed by the most eminent physicians of St. Louis, as the most wonderful discovery of the age.

Price, $1 per bottle, and $5 per half dozen.

[From the Citizen, Carterville, Mo.]

WOOD'S RENOVATOR.

Oh, it's sure enough with cheers,
We hail its coming with three times three,
We've had a world of trials,
And now we find in your Bitters
A remedy for our ills,
Which is true to the taste,
And does away with pain,
And your body REJUVENATE.

Oh, all should offer up their prayers
That we have been so cured a cure,
Which has been done by
The use of your Bitters, WOODS, RENOVATOR,
Which is all for the good
Of us poor mortals of earth
Who have been afflicted
By evil and sickness.
It will not contend,
Of those most cured it has proved
A friend indeed,
And a good
Blood purifier.
Then let us live and love the
Whole creation around.

Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator,

Is the remedy which should be always on hand in

G. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market, St. Louis,

—Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

An Important Discovery for Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds.

THE MANOHA ARABICA,

A discovery while traveling in Arabia. It positively cures Consumption.

Manoha Arabica cures Asthma, Bronchitis and Coughs.

Manoha Arabica cures Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds.

Manoha Arabica cures Asthma, Scrofula and all diseases of the blood.

This remedy is now for the first time introduced to the public. It was providentially discovered by a missionary while traveling in Arabia. He found it a remedy by instinct by the sick. He has since had supplies by learned physicians in Arabia.

Send the MANOHA ARABICA direct from the missionary house of Cheever & Gylippus, and they will send you full directions.

Price $1 per bottle. Seal by mail, on receipt of price, $1 per bottle.

Address all orders to

LEEDS, GILMORE & CO.,
Importers of Drugs and Medicines,
No. 64 Liberty-st., New York.

Agents for Dr. Cheever's Manoha Arabica, Manoha Arabica Ointment, Manoha Arabica Liniment, and Manoha Arabica Pills.

A Friend in Need. Try it.—

DR. STEPHENS'S INVALUABLE LINIMENT is proving a friend indeed to many. It is truly a friend to the poor housekeeper, and has been used in many of the first families for years with the most unbounded success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and certain pain never speedily relieved by its timely application. For all Rheumatic and Neuralgic affections it is truly infallible, and as a curative for sprains, bruises, burns, &c., its wonderful penetrating and powerful strengthening properties, excite wonder as... establishment of Awful have ever at... Over two hundr... certificates of re... side fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, 58 State street, Chicago, and by all

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Kidney Diseases, Liver derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, or any general derangement of the System.

It will not only cure the debility following CHILLS and FEVER, but prevent all attacks arising from malaria, miasma, and cure the diseases at once.

EVERY family should have a bottle with them, as it will prove a safeguard against the numerous casualties to which they are liable, and a timely application of it may save many times its cost.

The BLOOD RENOVATOR is a certain cure for all diseases of the blood, and every one is a living witness to its virtues. Its curative powers are unequaled, and its effects are speedy and permanent. Its testimonials are unquestionable, and should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits.

Those who have not used it, for it is a perfect relief, after a month or two under the final trial, she will be found to be a perfect restorative, and a blessing to mankind.

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Sold by all Druggists. 444 Broadway, New York.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT

The Cordial is all we claim for it!!

MOTHERS, TRY IT.

And to you we appeal, to detect the illness or destitution of your sons and husbands; if in the west, from your sons and husbands; for while the Y rose, your sons and husbands have been to a great extent deserters, rather than let their condition be known to you, and if they have often pulled up with the sensation of freedom, that if it were not for you, they too would be deserters, and if you can by your love and tenderness restore them to their former health, you will be amply rewarded.

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A compound entirely of vegetables, and those chemically combining powerful tonic and nourishing properties, and thus renewing and giving health and vitality to the blood.

Restorative Cordial.

The experience of thousands proves that no preparation ever before offered to the public has imparted of the vital energy, as has this compound. It has the power to positively curative in each of the following complaints:

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G. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market, St. Louis,

—Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

Banking and Exchange.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,
No. 104 LA SALLE-ST., (up-stairs),
(Gilt Block) ..... Chicago, Illinois.

(mh27-6m)

BANKING HOUSE

—OF—

F. CARVER & CO.,

Marine Bank Building,
Cor. Lake and Clark Streets,

A general Banking business transacted.

(mh27-6m)

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK

—OF—

CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO.,

(Successors to Weare, Carpenter & Co.)

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Buy and sell Sterling, Sight, Demand & Co., New York; Hoffman, Chicago. (ap27-1y

BROKEN & NORTON

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Corner of Lake and Clark streets,

Buy and sell on the principal cities in the U. S.

E. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BUNN.

HOW. I. TINKHAM & CO.,

Having returned to their old stand,
No. 69 LAKE AND CLARK STREETS,
Will do a GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

MARINE BANK,

OF CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO.

Capital, $500,000.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
WM. BUTLER, Cashier.

This Bank has made and will continue to make

Plumbing.

C. SMITH & COMPANY,

Gas Fitters,

COPPERSMITHS,

AND DEALERS IN

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS,

LEAD, COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.

Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.

No. 97 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

(mh27-3m)

D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting

AND

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.

14 Lasalle Street, Chicago,

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE

AND

PRACTICAL PLUMBER,

And Manufacturer of

All Kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE!

We have supplied with tools and every article in the Gas Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-fitted.

Manufactory 241 and 169 East Washington street.

(mh27-6m)

Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES.

I. CORNELL & CO'S

Manufacturing

$40 SEWING MACHINES.

AGGART & FARR'S PATENT.

Every family may in the thousands who are using the Sewing Machines, and thousands that want them that have not the means to purchase the "FAMILY" OF UNIONS & HARRIS, ELIAS HOWE, JR., & WILSON, selling or using them are not aware that

Aggart & Farr's Patent

Is now for sale at a price but little more than one-half that of any other machine, and is as complete in every respect as any other machine, and is unsurpassed by none in quality of work, beauty of stitch, and range of application to the various fabrics, from the finest Jaconet Muslin to the heaviest Cloth, Leather, Canvas, &c., and will do the whole range of work that any other machine will do, and do it better, faster, and easier, and will last longer, and is not liable to get out of order, and is simple in construction, and can be learned to operate in one hour, and is warranted for three years, and we will prove it to you if you will give us the opportunity.

Call and see it operated, or send for circular containing full description, and testimonials from those who have used it, and prices, which are only $40 and $45, according to finish.

Agents wanted in every county in the United States, to whom liberal inducements will be offered.

Address I. CORNELL & CO.,
Manufacturers,
No. 9, Board of Trade Building,
Chicago, Ill.

(mh27-6m)

To Property Owners.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS,

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,

Persons who intend to erect, repair, plan and build good buildings, &c., &c.

Should by the following Druggists in Chicago:

A GOOD ROOF.

Can be furnished at the lowest rates by the undersigned, who are here to put it on and to make a roof. It will not last 10 or 15 years, but will last as long as the building stands, and is as good as the best material, except slate, and is as durable as slate.

IRON—CORRUGATED IRON,

Which for R is of a form that retains the nails in their places, and will not work out, and will positively not leak. Every roof we put on will last a lifetime.

INVESTIGATE IT.

KING & FRESS, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. O. SHANIA, Agent for Chicago.

Office at No. 6 Machinery Depot, 128 South Water street, where a sample of the roof can be seen.

(mh27-6m)

Trusses.

TRUSSES CURED

BY THE

NEW METHOD RIGGS TRUSS.

FULLER & FINCH,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Nos. 94 & 96 Madison-st.,

Between Lake and Randolph street Bridges,

CHICAGO.

(mh27-6m)

Money and Exchange.

WRIGHT & TYRRELL,

No. 5 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, P. O. Box 5949.

Business paper bought and sold. Collections promptly attended to. Refer to Messrs. Hamilton, Gage & Co., Chicago; Messrs. Wright, Kneeland & Co., Milwaukee; Messrs. Wright, Wadsworth & Co., Detroit; Messrs. Wright, Gilbert & Co., Boston. Notary Public for the State of Illinois, and Commissioner for the States of New York, Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin and Territories. Notary Public for Canada. (mh27-6m)

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To Loan from One to Five Years,

IN SUMS TO SUIT.

R. E. DOWNING & CO., 35 South Clark street.

WANTED—Land Warrants.

APPLY TO

J. L. LEE,

(mh27-6m) 39 Clark street, corner Lake.

EXCHANGE ON

NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

Wanted by REAL ESTATE AGENCY & CO.,
(oct7-6m)-ly Commission Merchants No. 182½ S. W. st.

MONEY TO LOAN

—ON—

CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY.

Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.

CLEMENS, LEE & CO.,
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MONEY LOANED

on first-class securities at the

Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co.,

No. 68 Clark Street.

Three to five years' Loans at 12 per cent. Short Paper bought and sold. Exchange on Washington, New York and Boston always wanted. (mh26-6m)

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On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties,

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ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange,

MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public.

No. 6 ..... Lasalle-Street ..... No. 6
(mh27-6m) N. E. cor. of Clark and Lasalle sts.

Educational.

MRS. A. HARTWIG, Teacher of

MUSIC AND THE GERMAN LANGUAGE,

Has returned from the South, and informs her patrons and the public that she is prepared to give lessons on the Piano. Inquire at the Music Stores of Mr. Cady and Mr. Rimball, 95 Clark street and leave your address there. (ap15-3m

FAMILY SCHOOL, limited to 12 Young Ladies, by Rev. G. W. Woodard, Genesee Co., Knox Co. Term begins May 7, 1861. $5 per week with usual extras.

REFERENCES:
Express to Dr. C. H. Hay, Capt. J. B. Webster, Rev. R. Holmes, Hon. Thos. Drummond, Hon. Van H. Higbee, or Lawrence, Mitchell & Co. (mh27-6m)

Music Stores.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST

Music Publishing House in Chicago,

H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph-St.,

(Successors to Higgins Brothers.)

Keeps constantly on hand the celebrated Parlor Pianos, called Iron Frame Piano Fortes, made by Lighte & Bradbury of New York.

Pianos to Rent and rent applied as part of the purchase money, if bought within one year.

A Catalogue of Select Music and Musical Goods will be furnished to applicants free of charge.

Particular attention given to the tuning of orders, Pianos sent and Orders furnished at the music discount. (ap6-26t-17

A. DE ANGUERA,

PIANO FORTE TUNER AND REPAIRER

83 ..... LAKE ST., (Up-Stairs) 83

(ja12-52t-3m)

LARGEST WHOLESALE

HOUSE IN

Musical Instruments and Strings,

JULIUS BAUER,

99 South Clark Street, Chicago,

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, Engineer and Agent for Lake and Clark streets. Banks and Insurance, with every article in their line.

AT THE LOWEST NEW-YORK PRICES.

(oct5-52t-17 JULIUS BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS

INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,

99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

(oct5-6t-17)

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PART-

NERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between HIRAM JOY and AUGUSTUS PHILBRICK, in the Lumber business, at Chicago, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by the undersigned, at the old stand, No. 120 South Water street.

Chicago, March 21, 1861. A. PHILBRICK.

WADHAMS, WILLARD & CO.,

Having become the successors to the business heretofore conducted by the undersigned, at the old stand, No. 120 South Water street, will continue the Lumber business, and solicit a continuance of the favors heretofore extended to the late firm.

Chicago, March 21, 1861. HIRAM JOY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, George W. Prickett, having sold and transferred all his interest in

The Chicago Marble Company,

And having no longer any interest in said Company, is not responsible for any indebtedness which may be contracted by said Company.

Chicago, March 21, 1861. GEO. W. PRICKETT.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm of Prickett & Co., at the old stand, No. 76 State street, Chicago, where he will be happy to see all customers, as well as new ones who may want well finished and low priced work in the line of business.

April 15, 1861. ANDREW DEVEDALK.

(ap16-1y

Insurance.

STATEMENT of the Condition

OF THE

MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK,

On the third day of December, 1860, made to the Auditor of the State of Illinois.

The name of the company is the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co., located at the city of New York in the State of New York.

The amount of its capital stock is Six Hundred and Fourteen Thousand Four Hundred Dollars, all of which is paid up.

The kind or in kinds of Agents or other persons

How much of the capital has been invested by the Company's agents, viz., Inv. 60 cts.

New York City six per cent stock, $16,000
New York State five per cent. stock 15,000
United States five per cent loan 20,000
Bonds and mortgages 1st lien, being first mortgages on real estate 29,200
N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Company stock, par value 2,000
Hudson River R. R. bonds of 1870, 8 per cent, seven per cent 10,000
New York City Gas Light Company stock 2,000
Cash on hand by the Company 28,180

Par value $150,680
Total bonds and stocks, market value $168,280 00
Bonds and mortgages 29,200 00
Loans payable on demand secured by pledge of stock and bonds 120,000 00
Interest accrued on bonds and not collected 2,600 00
Bills receivable and uncollected premiums 32,200 25
Scrip and sundry claims due the Company 2,270 21
Scrip owned by the Company 2,000 00
$356,250 46

LIABILITIES.

Amount of liabilities, one or more due to banks or other corporations 2,000 00
Losses adjusted and not due 2,750 00
Losses in suspense waiting for further proof 4,250 00
All other claims against the Company 1,000 00
$10,000 00

Total liabilities $10,000 00

W. HEWIN, Agent.

Sworn to before me, this 9, Board of Trade Building.

April 10th, 1861.

ORIGINAL.

[Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1862.]

ADDISON'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, }

Whereas, The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company located at the city of New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of said Company, pursuant to law, and has complied with the provisions of law to be complied with by the foreign Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the laws of this State, previous to the commencement of any such agency, as required by the act entitled "An act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the laws of this State," approved January 30, 1857, and of all supplementary thereto, approved January 30, 1857, and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it has complied with all the requirements of said acts, and has invested in stocks and securities, and has the assets required by the provisions of said acts, as shown by the statement filed and Secretary thereof, appointed by DAVID GAGE, of Chicago, in the County of Cook, for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully authorized and empowered to make, issue and deliver policies of insurance for and on behalf of said Company, subject to the restrictions and conditions imposed by the said acts, and to take and hold to be at valid as it agreed upon the Contract, and warring all claims or error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore in pursuance of the provisions of the said statutes, I, PETER K. DUNCAN, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said DAVID W. HEWIN is authorized as the agent of the said Company, to transact the business of insurance in this State for the term of one year from the date hereof, or for so much longer time as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this 25th day of April, A. D. 1861.

PETER K. DUNCAN, Auditor P. A.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS

OF THE

Marine Bank of Chicago,

Located at Chicago, Illinois, as they existed on the first Monday of April, A. D. 1861.

LIABILITIES.	Amount.	Total.
Capital Stock paid in and invested		$500,000
Amount of debt owing to the association other than for deposits		None.
Amount due to depositors		$141,150 00
Amount due to other banking association		None.
Amount due on bonds and bankers		11,741 14
		$652,891 14

RESOURCES.

Stocks deposited as security for circulation	$275,000
Real estate	None.
Notes and bills or bank bills on hand	None.
Amount of deposits owing to the association in current funds	$141,150 00
Discounts	None.
Specie on hand	3,000 00
Amount deposited with other banking associations	28,120 21
Amount of bonds and mortgages	205,120 64
Stocks owned by the Company	28,100
Par value	$150,680
Total bonds and stocks, market value	$168,280 00
Bonds and mortgages	29,200 00
Loans payable on demand secured by pledge of stock and bonds	120,000 00
Interest accrued on bonds and not collected	2,600 00
Bills receivable and uncollected premiums	32,200 25
Scrip and sundry claims due the Company	2,270 21
Scrip owned by the Company	2,000 00
	$652,891 14

LIABILITIES.

Amount of liabilities, one or more due to banks or other corporations ..... None.
Losses adjusted and not due $2,750 00
Losses in suspense waiting for further proof 4,250 00
All other claims against the Company 1

Chicago Tribune.
MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1861.

SUNDAY AND ITS SCENES.

The Muster and Inspection of Recruits.

700 MEN FULLY EQUIPPED.

Incidents and Excitements of the Day.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS,

THE CLERGY ON THE CRISIS.

Sunday, usually well observed in our ordinarily quiet community, was a day of great stir and excitements frequent and all pervading. The war spirit, war news, and war preparations engrossed every thing. The day was throughout a scene of din and bustle, the streets thronged with eager spectators, and the rush being now here and now there as incidents called.

The chief point of interest, thronged all day, was on Wells street, between Lake and South Water, the Headquarters of Gen. Swift and the War Committee, where the most active operations were in progress, many willing hands pushing them forward. Rogers Fowler, has been appointed Commissary-General, and his department was thoroughly attended to. Camp equipage, blankets, tents, provisions were rapidly accumulated, sought out from all quarters of the city. The merchants in the trade for the lumber regions found their stock in demand, and express wagons traveled busily in all directions, bringing in the material to be so speedily the adjuncts of a soldier's life, to our Chicago troops.

THE INSPECTION.

At an early hour in the forenoon the muskets, rifles and carabines, of our various armories were placed in the hands of the volunteers, who thus armed were drawn up in line on Wells street, the right resting midway on the block between Lake and Randolph streets, in double rank, when Col. Baldwin entered upon his duties as Brigadier Inspector. Many of the arms were condemned at once, and given into the armorer's hands; others passable were examined, and directions given for their immediate preparation.

A large quantity of ammunition was prepared, both artillery and for muskets and rifles. The soldiers were equipped, supplied with five days' rations and with full ammunition chests, seven hundred troops left by the Illinois Central last evening. These companies are the LIGHT ARTILLERY, Capt. James Smith, 120 men, with six brass field pieces and two howitzers. The LINCOLN RIFLES, Capt. Michalosy, 84 men, a gallant corps of Hungarians, brimful of fight and liberty-loving to the death. Many of them saw service in '48, and the majority of them are well drilled soldiers. The "UNION CADETS," 84 men, made up from the German Turners and so excellent material for troops. Capt. Harding's Company of Infantry, 100 men.

THEIR DEPARTURE.

Many of these are fresh recruits, but going at once into camp, under competent drill masters, will come forward rapidly. They are a force worthy of our city, and will do their duty without flinching. The scene at the Illinois Central Railroad was a thrilling one as the hour of departure drew near. Parents crowded about to bid good bye to sons, wives to take leave of husbands, sisters of brothers, lovers parted, friends exchanged farewells. It was bringing the war home closely to hearts and homes, the departure of these troops. An immense concourse of spectators were present, who gave them a parting cheer as the long train of 35 cars, drawn by two engines, moved slowly out along the pier.

The most active preparations will continue in enrolling and bringing into form the other companies, filled up, or newly organized, and within the next two or three weeks, by the time arms are secured, there will be upwards of twenty-five hundred volunteers ready in Chicago to serve their country wherever she may call.

About 8½ o'clock, Companies A, (Captain Harding), and Company B, (Captain Clybourne), of Col. Scott's Zouave Regiment, left their Armory and marched to the Lake Shore Depot, where they embarked in the cars of the Ill. Central for their rendezvous appointed. A salute was fired by the Howitzer Corps attached to the Zouave Regiment. The other companies of the Regiment, ten in all, enrolling 1000 men will be filled up within two weeks. One entire company, Captain Stockton commanding, was made up on Saturday, and was present at the National Hall Rally.

The troops that left last evening are under command of Gen. R. K. Swift of the 2nd. Brigade, and his staff, Col. Baldwin, Major Giffin, Maj. Osborne, and Col. J. R. Scott, commanding; Capt. J. D. Webster, Paymaster, Dr. Henry Wardner, Surgeon.

THE CLERGY ON THE CRISIS.

The churches were thronged by large audiences eager to hear how our clergy are meeting the crisis and the utterances of the pulpit upon the war. And these are with no exception such as sustains and stiffens patriotism, inspires patriotic fire in our soldiers, and sends them forth to a holy conflict with the enemies of Freedom.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Everts preached an able and patriotic discourse denouncing the traitors to the Government, who had plotted its ruin. Several sympathizers with the South rose and left the church, but the large audience were thrilled by the preacher's eloquence, which was outspoken for the Government and the laws.

At the same church in the evening a most affecting scene took place when three young men belonging to this church, now enlisted for the war in Capt. Barker's Dragoons were publicly referred to, and at the close of the service, leave was taken of them by the congregation. These soldiers were Theodore Reese, Wm. McCausland, and Frank C. Robinson. The leave-taking was most impressive.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Rev. Mr. Tuttle, at the West side Universalist Church, preached from the text, "He that is not for me is against me; he that gathereth not with me, scattereth abroad." In the course of a highly patriotic application, he said to the young men who had enrolled their names in the list of the defenders of the Constitution. "I almost envy you the crown which awaits you if you do your duty. I exhort you to never to come back till you have nailed that glorious old flag so high that no traitors shall ever reach it to pluck it thence."

JEFFERSON ST. M. E. CHURCH.

Rev Dr T. M. Eddy delivered an excellent and timely discourse of which the following is the close, in abstract:

Let us have faith as to the outcome. The struggle may be long and hard—we can endure it. Months or even years of strife may be before us, our trade may be interrupted, our ships may rot at our wharves, the loom may stand idle and the ringing music of the anvil may be hushed. We are no worthy descendants of patriotic sires if we cannot endure all that, and more! Suppose it this befall us, if we are faithful to the good principles which are involved in our position in this unhappy conflict, we shall have a triumphant outcome.

I believe this, because I am no atheist. I believe in the existence of God—a personal God—and in His Providential reign. He rules above all things, and rules for the completion of his own grand designs.

I believe he designed this great Protestant people to accomplish a grand mission in the conversion of the world, and that this mission cannot be filled by a pro-slavery power, or a people divided into fragmentary principalities. The mission is to be accomplished and by the ... of the United States.

I believe it, because I have faith in Northern virtue, courage and endurance. Our people are reliant. They can labor and wait. They can endure sneers and hot words. They are competent to many marches, and inhospitable bivouacs. When the hour comes, with courage unbroken, they can act! They will act! Their foes will find them unconquerable and unconquered. They will vindicate the right.

We cannot go back. We have done no wrong. We stand on the Bible, the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence.

Our Christianity forbids that we should ... [illegible]

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Pastor Rev. Dr. Patterson, preached an able and eloquent discourse last evening from the text,

Psalm 110: 1, 2, 3.—The Lord said unto my Lord, sit thou at my right hand, until I make thine enemies thy footstool. The Lord shall send the rod of thy strength out of Zion: rule thou in the midst of thine enemies. Thy people shall be willing in the day of thy power.

The topic was, Christ is to establish his peaceful reign on the earth as the result of antecedent moral and physical conflicts.

1st. He proffers peace only on condition of unreserved submission to his supremacy. His religion is aggressive against wrong and organized wickedness, and provokes resistance of evil-doers, even when its assaults are made by a few weak disciples.

2nd. The resistance becomes more determined, when to truth gathers many friends around its standard. Iniquity baffled on the field of moral conflict, resorts to force; and when the disciples of Christian principles grow numerous, they rightly repel force with force in self defence.

3d. The Kingdom of Christ comes from time to time to *new points* of aggression on the powers of evil, and thus gives rise to successive conflicts resulting in progressive victories.

4th. The great conflict in our land, pertains to the right of personal liberty. Slavery has brought on our troubles. The conscience of the Christian Church could not let it alone after the policy of making it perpetual was openly adopted. Hence it determined to fortify and extend itself and keep the control of the Government in its own hands. The failure of this project, through the resistance of the people, was the signal for rebellion and revolution, and the inauguration of civil war.

The result of the conflict is certain. Liberty must triumph. The example of this nation must soon illustrate to the world the power of the true religion to break every yoke. It becomes us to pray that genuine peace may be speedily established in this land on an everlasting basis.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

At this Church the Pastor, Rev. Arthur Swazey, preached a sermon in the morning upon the all absorbing topic, giving an exposition of the 20th Psalm. The congregation listened with wrapt attention, and the speaker touched the chords of patriotism and religion with a master's hand. "In the name of our God we will set up our banners," and this great people inflexible in faith, will be invincible in arms.

WABASH AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.

The Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church having been selected by the Chicago Dragoons, Capt. Barker, as their place of worship, the interior of the edifice was crowded, every available space being occupied. Seats were brought in from the neighboring dwellings to accommodate the throng, yet many were unable to gain admittance. At about fifteen minutes after ten the Dragoons, to the number of 160 entered the church and took the seats in the middle aisles which had been reserved for them.

The services were commenced by the pastor, Rev. H. Cox, with an appropriate hymn and reading the scriptures, followed by an eloquent prayer for the perpetuity of the government, invoking divine aid in the counsels of the President and his advisers, and especially for the preservation of the life of the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army.

The reverend speaker commenced his discourse by alluding to the remarkable occasion which had brought together the immense congregation. He said there was a wide-spread and well-founded prejudice against ministers of the gospel meddling with party politics, yet, as pertaining to laws, to order, to good government and to God, it was the imperative duty of the pulpit to explain and if possible to improve. He then directed the attention of the congregation to the "Nation's Peril and the Citizen's Duty," basing his remarks on II Samuel X, 12:

"Be of good courage and let us play the men for our people, and for the cities of our God."

He said that this is an hour of peril and serious danger to our country will be readily admitted; we behold the behold flag of the nation dishonored, insulted and trampled under foot and in its place waves the flag of the slimy serpent of treason and rebellion; our forts captured: our treasure stolen. In our vision we perceive the mechanic leaving his workshop, the merchant his office, the farmer his plough share, springing for his rifle and the recruiting station in defence of his country, while, wherever the eye rests, the glorious banner of our country is seen floating to the breeze. Here deep indignation flashes in the eye, and there sorrow covers the face.

What has produced this extraordinary excitement? Has the country been invaded? Has some foreign foe brought forces to subdue, or some despot sought to subjugate any portion of our Republic? Are hordes of savages laying our borders in ashes, and slaughtering good and true men? No! No! But here, in this land of pleasing and precious memories; this land of statesmen and scholars, of philanthropists, patriots and true nobility—here has been enacted on a broader scale than ever before in the history of the world, the fulfillment of the prediction, "A man's foes shall be they of his own household." The treason of Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold was perfidious, but sinks into insignificance when compared with the treachery in our land. Our Union has been rent asunder and debased by these traitors. Some of our forts are already in their possession, and even now it is said they are seeking the destruction of the Capital of the nation.

This is a great crisis, in which all are interested—lawyer and minister, merchant and mechanic, old and young, rich and poor, wives and mothers, daughters and sisters. Are we simply to look on and watch the dissolution of our country's glory and honor? No! With every crisis there comes a duty. Be it ours to perceive and walk in it. It may conduct through rough and rugged paths, and he who walks therein must take not only his sword and his musket, but his life in his hands, and bid good-bye to the world. We must be prepared not only to do, but to die.

These men seek to silence the voice of the majority by the booming of cannon, against the prayers of a peace-loving people. These men who proclaim their chivalry and advertise their courage, are even now boasting of a seeming victory over 9 officers, 55 artillerymen and a few laborers. They clamored long and loud for a fight, and yet denied a day's bread to the few who would have been their only antagonists. If they have not reached the depth of meanness, I would not like to gaze upon the man who would go lower. Yet they glory in it. Painful as is the knowledge that our forts are in their possession, yet this is not the worst feature. They seek to attack our very form of government. We must either submit to the tyranny of a few or resist it, and if need be die an honorable and glorious death in defence of our country.

He then pictured the return of peace and the existence of a yet happy Union. He drew an analogy between the Fathers who fought to establish our government and the sons who had moved with such unanimity in response to the call of the President, and predicted that the men before him would not prove themselves unworthy of their ancestors. He then inquired what is the duty of the good citizen, the true soldier? The text intimates, "Be of good courage and let us play the man." He explained the nature of the courage referred to. The courage of a man who is calm, deliberate and rational, constantly makes him vigilant, prudent, resolute. Some have this naturally. They are heroic and love danger, and when rightly directed this is a blessing. God is the source of these as well as of the other qualities of man. God gave these qualities to deliver the oppressed, to help the right and to hurl the tyrant from his throne. Though innate with most men it can be improved: 1st. By a preparation for future life. Guilt makes cowards. Preparation enables a man to defy death. 2. Conviction that your cause is just. Not to oppress and trample under foot the rights of others, but to defend your own. To repel violence, lawless mobs and tyrannical minorities. These convictions should give immense power—overpowering force to a sense of duty. (Here he alluded to Wellington, Washington, Nelson, Havelock, all of whom were powerful because they believed God was with them. 3. Cultivate loyalty to liberty. Be true to the Constitution of your country. 4. Practice prayer to God. Who has God on his side feels that the laws of the universe are with him and that the very stars fight for him. Be loyal to the Constitution; give nothing more; take nothing less. He then urged upon the soldiers present the necessity of being prepared to meet their God, as it would give them strength in the fight. Let every citizen become a saint, every saint a soldier if need be, and every soldier a hero. He then commended them to the blessing of God, and assured them that the prayers of the church and the watching care of Deity would accompany them.

The services closed by the singing of "My Country 'tis of Thee," the entire congregation joining, when after pronouncing the Benediction the audience slowly dispersed, the Dragoons having first left the church. The sermon was listened to with the deepest attention, and the eloquent allusions of the speaker to the men who are ready to sacrifice their lives for their country often drew tears from the eyes of almost the entire audience.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

At the first Presbyterian Church, Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, pastor, last evening the organ front was draped with a beautiful American flag, and a large audience were in attendance. The preacher chose his text from

MATT. 10:34—"Think not that I am come to send peace on the earth. I come not to send peace, but a sword."

This passage he styled one of the paradoxes of the New Testament, coming as it did from the lips of the Prince of Peace, who in the sermon on the Mount had enjoined his disciples to "resist not evil," charging them to turn the other cheek when one cheek was smitten. The explanation was that Christ never commanded us not to resist moral evil. ... [illegible]

...right, the South has disregarded the Constitution and rebelled against the Government. Hence, that the question to be settled is one, not simply for this nation, but for the world. The question is not simply whether slavery shall be perpetuated, but whether liberty shall be overthrown. The tread is now tottering in the North, echoes round the earth, and the oppressed of all nations lift up their heads to listen. That civil war is upon us, does not prove that our government is a failure, but that our people are not exempt from the old strife between right and wrong.

Never has call to Christian patriot been louder. The cause which roused our fathers in the Revolution was not so righteous. He thanked God that the sons are proving themselves worthy of their sires. He would not predict too confidently the issue of the struggle; temporary reverses might bring a merited chastisement. The Capitol might be taken as Sumter has been. We can afford to spare our Capitol, but we cannot afford to lose our country, or our faith in a righteous God. He urged the duty of shortening the contest by energetic measures. He addressed a few words of counsel to the volunteers in his congregation, and closed with an expression of confidence in the future country of our beloved land.

Never did the "stars and stripes," which have now become sacred emblems to us, seem more appropriately unfurled than they did above those who led the congregation in singing, with one heart and one voice, in closing—

"My country, 'tis of thee!"

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL.

At St. John's Church, Union Park, at morning service, Rev. H. N. Bishop, the Rector, had a large audience. The following is the substance of his remarks touching the present crisis:

What changes are before us a nation, no man can tell. Yet all who "discern the signs of the times," it is as plain as noonday, that the judgments of God are abroad in the land, that we live in a day of rebuke and of the Lord's anger. Our beloved country, our pride, our joy, the wonder of all the earth, the admiration of the friends of free government everywhere, the hope of the lovers of liberty in all the world, is in the indescribable convulsions of civil war. A spectacle is now presented, such as a few short months ago I fondly believed, would never fill the weeping eyes of patriotism and assail the Christian heart. The awful calamity is upon us, and it behooves every good citizen to ascertain his whole duty in this crisis; the duty he owes to God of contrition and humiliation before Him, for his own and his country's sins, the duty which he owes to his country in loyal obedience to her government, and proper maintainance of her integrity and honor, and the duty not to be forgotten, of furtherance and sympathy for bretheren unwittingly arrayed against him in this unnatural warfare. Duty in these respects will not be found to conflict. Above all, let the duty of prayer in such a conflict as the present be paramount to every other. Let us not dare go into the unsounded, impenetrable future trusting to an arm of flesh. May we rather go praying for ing for, and leaning on the rod and staff of the Shepherd of Israel, who has promised to be with his people, their pillar of fire by night and their guide by day, during their pilgrimage upon earth. Let our appeal be to Him, that both Rulers and People may be inspired with wisdom and understanding of the Divine will, and with strength of purpose and resolution to be true to our country in this time of her peril. I humbly believe that God hears prayer—that He is as merciful to spare the Nation, as He is to spare the individual, if we will repent and turn from our iniquity; *Therefore*, let all sections of our beloved country continue earnest in prayer, entreating God to have mercy upon our people, to save us from our sins and to unite us again as one people—not only in our civil government, but one people in our love and adoration of His holy name. Let us remember that He who, in the Spring time waters the face of the earth, can at His word hush the terrible storm that now rages all over the United States of America, and can cause the reviving son of hope and of salvation to come out in glory for the joy and life of the nation.

ST PAUL'S UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Rev. W. H. Ryder the pastor delivered lectures both morning and evening, at St. Paul's upon the crisis. Of that in the morning we have no report, as by general request it will be repeated next Sunday evening. It looked the state of our troubles fairly in the face, and by lucid statement of the essential facts, showed that there must be no flinching, and could be no compromise. Some who were present have represented the service as one of the most impressive they ever witnessed. The entire congregation was moved to tears, and could hardly restrain their enthusiasm as the speaker contrasted the scenes at Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775, with the scene in Baltimore, April 19, 1861.

The sermon in the evening was upon Patriotism. The text was from

Psalms 137: 5, 6—"If I forget the, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not Jerusalem to my chief joy."

The speaker at first drew a comparison between true and false patriotism, stating the elements of each, and then proceeded to show that the enemies of our country had violated any claim to be considered patriots—that they are not fighting for the country or for their rights, but for local and selfish interests, without regard to the welfare of others, and in utter violation of the government—the right of the majority to rule. The patriotic people of the North do not wish to inflict any injury on the alien South, but they cannot consent that *local interest* should be allowed to weigh down *universal right*. They who stand ready to go out of the Union the moment they cannot have their own way in it, and indeed will stay in it at all only on conditions that would make their adhesion a calamity more direful than their secession, are not patriots—they do not love country—they have forgotten the Jerusalem they ought to defend. A Republic without Republicanism, we neither wish nor can have. An Union that the torch of secession can at any moment blow to pieces, is not worth the making. The present conflict is not between liberty North and liberty South; it is between free institutions at the North and slave institutions at the South—between liberty and anarchy—constitutional liberty and monarchical authority. The discourse was closed with a statement of the fact that two of the teachers and three members of the bible class had enlisted from the Sunday School of that Church, and that the Teachers' Association had presented each of them with a copy of the bible, as a pledge of sympathy for the men and their work.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

There were two services of the day and evening to which we would our space allowed more extended notice. These were the great Union Prayer Meeting at National Hall at 4 P. M., and the Discourse to Young Men at Metropolitan Hall last evening, by Rev. J. L. Corning of Plymouth Congregational Church, attended by 2500 persons, and a most impressive occasion, the theme being "The Character of the Christian Patriot." Both these above called together very large audiences and were memorable by the emotions elicited.

Others of our city clergymen discussed the war and its causes well and fearlessly. Many of our citizens gave up the day to good works in the direction of aiding our soldiers and the cause. The lady boarders at the Stewart House, corner of State and Washington streets, were engaged during the whole of the Sabbath in making lint for the Zouave regiment. A commendable undertaking and worthy of emulation.

At Rev. Mr. Collyer's church, the Second Unitarian, the preacher selected for his text the pregnant passage—

Luke 22: 36—"And he that hath no sword, let him sell his garment and buy one."

Mr. Collyer deduced therefrom a bold and no "uncertain note" in behalf of the war, as may be imagined.

At St. James' Church, the eloquent rector, Rev. Dr. Clarkson, preached one of the most effective and powerful of appeals to patriotism and self sacrifice in the cause of the country. The organist introduced the National airs, and the entire congregation joined in singing "America."

At several of our Mission Sabbath Schools the little folks sang, with a will, the "Star Spangled Banner." At some of the schools affecting parting scenes took place where teachers had enlisted in the holy cause of their country.

Chicago Theological Seminary.

The Seminary Anniversary takes place on Thursday, April 25th. The public exercises of the week are as follows:

MONDAY, 22d—Examinations in Biblical Literature from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.

MONDAY EVENING, the 22d, an address before the Society of Inquiry, at the First Congregational Church, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. Dempster of Garrett Biblical Institute.

TUESDAY—Examinations in Ecclesiastical History and Systematic Theology, from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M. Sermon before the Board of Directors in the evening, by Rev. Dr. Kitchel of Detroit, at 7½ o'clock.

WEDNESDAY—Examinations in Rhetoric and Homiletics, from 9 to 12 A. M.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock at the Seminary Chapel, joint anniversary of the societies.

WEDNESDAY EVENING—Address before the Rhetorical Society *at the First Congregational Church*, by Rev. C. D. Helmer, *of Milwaukee*, at 7½ o'clock.

THURSDAY—Anniversary exercises of the Seminary at 9 o'clock A. M.

Except the address on Monday evening and the oration on Wednesday evening, which are to be at the First Congregational Church, all the public exercises of the occasion will be held *at the Seminary Building*, on the west side of Union Park.

A DARING FEAT.—The forty foot flag-staff on the Marine Hospital had lost its guy ropes and had no halyards, and Dr. R. N. Isham, Surgeon, was about to give orders to take down the spar and ... [illegible]

THE WAR SPIRIT SATURDAY.

VOLUNTEERING BRISKLY PROCEEDING.

Stirring Scenes and Incidents.

[From our Extra of Sunday Morning.]

Saturday gave us bright spring weather, and saw our city the scene of increasing excitement, to which our entire community has given itself up. The war feeling everywhere is dominant and paramount over all others. In our houses, our workshops, our stores, at the corners of the streets, on 'Change, in church, everywhile military law has been declared the excelsior of all other topics. It engrosses all, overshadows business, conquers personal and party learnings, and leaves but one tie prominent—that of country.

The flag floats all over the city. There are no more flags to be had, or bought for love or money. None of our merchants have bunting left, and that the same rule prevails elsewhere may be known by the fact that the New York houses report the supply exhausted, and none to be had for four weeks. This dearth in Chicago does not occur to the detriment of a splendid display of national ensigns. They meet the eye in every direction, and a new love has been awakened for the old Stars and Stripes, since traitors have assailed them.

There is no reservation and distinction of sect, creed or denomination, and many of our churches are finding some of their best young men, and most efficient workers for good, in the ranks, and zealous to give a good account of themselves. In one of our West Side Churches, at a conference meeting a few evenings since, one of the brethren of the plainer sort, in his prayer used language very nearly the following: "O Lord thou knowest that we have fulfilled thy law. They have smitten us on the one cheek and we have turned the other, and they have not forborne to smite us on that, and now, O, Lord, strengthen thou our arms, and give us success, that we may put them utterly to rout,"—to this our entire community are saying "Amen." The people, young and old, are moving to such end.

RESERVE CORPS.

Our streets resound with the call for volunteers for the war, and we are glad to know that the response is cheerful and hearty. Many hundreds of our gallant citizens may in a few days be in active service.

A larger number may be wanted within a short time. In order to meet the possible demand, it is proposed that all who feel an interest in the defence of the Government, (and who does not?) meet in the Supervisors' Room, Court House, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Col. Tucker of the 60th Regiment will be present and give such instructions as may be needed. The design is to form a Reserve Corps, and at once obtain all the military knowledge and practice possible, with a view of forming companies and regiments, so as to be fully prepared for any future emergency.

John VanArman, F W Buckingh'm, John M Loomis, Geo W Gage, F T Sherman, Geo S Wright, Wm T Bowen, A B Chadbourne, L P Bradley, Geo E Stanton

We have referred to the action proposed by means of our older citizens in the direction of forming a military company from those exempt from military duty on account of age. The following gives further information concerning

"THE OLD GUARD."

Pursuant to a call in the daily papers of this date, a large meeting of citizens of Chicago was held at the Real Estate Rooms of J. H. Rees, Esq., No 48 Dearborn St., on Saturday evening, the 20th inst., for the purpose of organizing a Military Company to be known as the "Home Guard," to be composed of persons over 45 years of age.

The meeting was called to order by Andrew Akin, Esq., when Col. Wm. Hutchings was chosen Chairman, and Andrew Akin, Esq. Secretary. The Chair stated the object of the meeting in a few brief and pertinent remarks, when on motion of P. L. Yoe, Esq., it was unanimously resolved that the corps be composed exclusively of persons of 45 years of age and upwards.

On motion of Luther Nichols, Esq., resolved that the names of persons who have signed the muster roll be furnished the daily papers for publication, and that we meet again on Monday evening next at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the Circuit Court Room, for the furtherance of this object.

THE IRISH REGIMENT.

A meeting was held at North Market Hall on Saturday evening, which fully tested its capacity. It was made up exclusively of Irish citizens, who are forming an Irish regiment. It was a most stirring and patriotic affair. Speeches were made by Capt. James A. Mulligan, Philip Conley, Daniel McIlroy, Capt. Owen Stewart, Capt. C. Walsh, Henry S. Fitch, Esq., and others. The talk was all patriotism, and so will be the action.

It is designed to enrol an infantry regiment one thousand strong. Capt. C. Walsh opens his office and muster rolls at Daniels' cigar store under the Matteson House to-day, and the list will fill up rapidly. Several hundred names are already enrolled, and these good men, many of them well drilled in old companies.

Capt. Walsh himself has seen service in Florida and Mexico, and says he will serve under the same old flag again. The Irish regiment will be heard from when called for.

CAPT. KELLOGG'S COMPANY.

Capt. Kellogg's Company is full, and the list shows over one hundred picked men. They are a fine solid looking corps, and made up of young men of intelligence and spirit. One or two instances deserve to be noted in connection with this command. Dr. Rowland enlists as surgeon to the corps, his wife goes as a nurse, and the Dr. has a brother in the ranks.

In the same Company are the three Williams brothers, Isaiah, Asa, and Lyman, the two former long and well known in our city police departments. They are from the Old Bay State, and come of good stock. Two other of their brothers, Almon and George, were in the Deerfield and Hadley Companies of the Massachusetts regiment attacked in Baltimore. Thus five brothers of one family are now bearing arms for the Government. They are lineal descendants of old time soldiers. One was a companion in arms of Putnam, another fell at Eutaw Springs in fighting the battles of the South, the same South that is now in arms and traitorous rebellion. Capt. Kellogg's Company now await marching orders.

CAPT. BARKER'S DRAGOONS.

We looked in at Capt. C. W. Barker's drill room on Saturday. He has a splendid body of men 140 strong. At their armory on Saturday evening they held a meeting, when T. B. Carter, in behalf of the Chicago Bible Society, presented Capt. Barker with a beautifully bound Bible, and to each of the corps a testament. The Second Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Patterson, have given the company a choicely selected Religious Library of 200 volumes. This morning the company are to attend church at Rev. Mr. Cox's Church, the Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal.

At the meeting on Saturday evening, Geo. W. Gage, Esq., made a brief and excellent speech, in behalf of the War Committee, and the intention of that Committee to take care of the families of the soldiers who go the war.

CAPT. FRED. HARDING'S COMPANY.

At the Theatre, on Saturday evening, J. H. McVicker presented to Capt. Harding's Company an elegant silk flag, bearing the motto, "Retaliation—No mercy to Traitors." This fulfils the generous manager's pledge to the first company received and filled up. Capt. Harding's command reported themselves at head quarters on Saturday and received their arms. They will probably leave for Springfield at once.

THE CHICAGO LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Capt. James Smith, a thorough officer and soldier, takes command of the Chicago Light Artillery now in full rank. They are ready to march instantly on orders, and have an abundance of ammunition, round shot and canister for immediate service. It is a most commendable act that of the brothers,—A. R. & G. H. Miller, hardware dealers, No. 237 State street, who were called upon Friday night by Gen. Swift, summoned their workmen and manufactured 400 canisters, *gratis*, for instant use. Such action is deserving of the highest credit.

The following are the officers of the Chicago Light Artillery Company:

James Smith, Captain.
Chas. M. Willard, 1st Lieutenant.
Frank Morgan, 2d Lieutenant.
John R. Botsford, 3d Lieutenant.

They will present themselves for inspection at 9 o'clock this morning.

THE GERMANS AND SCANDINAVIANS.

The liberty loving Germans and Scandinavians are ... in force and have numerous recruiting stations. A ... roll held by Otto H. Matz, Esq., contains the list of our most prominent and spirited young Germans.

The Union Cadets, a Zouave corps, organized from the Turners, have baggage and arms ... [illegible] ... and relatives intermingling, with numerous most affecting scenes. The corps now only await orders to move at once. They will soon be called for.

FURTHER MILITARY MATTERS.

The war preparations went on apace Saturday. The quarters of the War Committee were a busy scene all day, and a large amount of business preliminary of necessity to the going of our troops into Camp was attended to.

Col. S. D. Baldwin has been appointed Brigade Inspector, and is a thoroughly competent officer, who has entered at once upon his duties.

Our colored residents are forming in Companies for active drill, and have already enrolled a goodly number of picked men, who will make good use of their arms. They are a spirited body of determined men, and will make excellent soldiers.

From all the country of the Northwest one spirit alone prevails. Companies are every where forming. At Elgin, Kane county, the "Continentals," Capt. E. S. Joslyn, has been accepted. A Soldier's Families Fund of $200 per month during the war has been raised and will be increased, and the citizens have further raised $400 cash for uniforming the company, which is now being done in this city.

Messrs. A. D. Titsworth & Co., Clothers, took *measures* on Saturday for five hundred uniforms, including the Dragoon corps and several out of town companies. They are ready to take as many more.

George A. Fuller is getting up a Cavalry Company of one hundred men to be called the Illinois Rangers. They commence enrolling this Monday morning.

The *Journal* states that Dr. N. S. Davis, at the request of Gen. Swift has announced himself ready at a moment's warning to act as Surgeon for the General's Brigade.

At the Board of Trade Rooms on 'Change, Saturday, the Muster Roll of the Home Guard received the names of fifty substantial citizens.

THE BIBLE AND THE SOLDIERS.

The Chicago Bible Society have donated a Bible to each of our Chicago volunteers. There is a vast amount of excellent military information in that "book of books," between whose lids cannot be found one word in support of a disgraceful, peace, quiet purchased by loss of liberty, a folding of the hands when a nation is imperilled. It is a military history of earth's greatest heroes, of conquerors by whom Christianity was carried forward, humanity entrenched and strengthened, mighty men who, amid other victories, conquered themselves. A military camp on the Bible plan is a fortress. The Chicago Bible Society's armament is a substantial one, if brought into service.

THE MASS MEETING AT NATIONAL HALL.

THE NORTH AN UNIT.

IMMENSE RALLY OF THE PEOPLE

Party Extinct—Patriotism Brightly Burning.

10,000 People take the Oath of Fealty.

[From our Extra of Sunday Morning.]

There never was more splendid proof that the North is an unit for the just and holy war now entered upon, than was furnished on Saturday evening, at the great rebaptized structure, now "National Hall," consecrated afresh, and to Patriotism, not Party. It was a perfect millenium of harmony. Men of all religious creeds and party associations giving in their hearty assent and adherence to the cause of the Government.

Never has the great building known a greater crowd than on this occasion, the broad platform being entirely cleared of seats, and the people standing densely compacted throughout the immense area of what is doubtless the largest audience room in the United States. Probably not less than eleven thousand were present while several thousand were turned away utterly unable to effect an entrance. The gallery was reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them, and was closely packed an hour before exercises commenced. Many of the ladies carried tiny flags in their hands.

The gallery front had its original decoration, the arms of the several States, and on this occasion the arms of seceded States were draped in mourning.

The music was furnished by a grand consolidation of our city bands, who led the procession from the Tremont House, comprising delegations from

The Clergy,
The Judiciary,
The Press,
Surgeons,
Military,
Bankers,
Railways,
Board of Trade,
The Marine,
Citizens.

Their entrance into the Hall was hailed with vast cheering. Hon. Judge Manniere called the meeting to order by reading the following list of officers:

Dr. DANIEL BRAINARD, Chairman.

Vice Presidents—Lt. Gov. Hoffman, Hon. George Manniere, Rev. Dr. Clarkson, Rt. Rev. Bishop Duggan, Ros, D. V. Bell, Peter Page, Alex. White, G. S. Hubbard, Philip Conley, S. S. Hayes, Hon. E. Peck, C. H. McCormick, J. S. Rumsey, John L. Scripps, J. H. Dunham, J. H. Kinzie, Dr. N. S. Davis, Gov. McComas, J. M. Wilson, S. W. Fuller, T. B. Bryan, C. G. Wicker, R. M. Hough, Jameson, Woodworth, P. W. Gates, W. L. Newberry, Van H. Higgins, F. Letz, Geo. Schneider, A. C. Hesing, E. B. McCagg.

Secretaries—Thos. B. Bryan, C. H. Ray, John L. Wilson, J. K. C. Forrest, James W. Sheahan.

Dr. Brainard called upon Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, Pastor of the First Prebyterian Church, to open the exercises with prayer, who made a fervent and earnest appeal to the Deity in behalf of our nation in this crisis.

Dr. Brainard made an able and patriotic speech. He said the present Administration did not have his vote; but it should have his support now to the last. He said it was rumored there were traitors among us. He had requested Hon. George Manierre to administer the Oath of fealty to the meeting.

Never was there a more impressive scene than that which followed. The entire audience rose and stood reverently with bared heads and raised hands, while all, old men and youth, matrons and maidens, repeated solemnly after Judge Manierre, the words of

THE OATH.

I do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will faithfully support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Illinois. So help me God.

Geo. F. Root and Julius Lumbard, with other singers, then gave in excellent style the new and stirring song just composed by the former, with a chorus, in which all the audience joined:

"Arise, Arise, Arise,
And gird ye for the fight,
And let your watchword ever be,
'May God protect the right.'"

This chorus was given with a will, and with the finest effect, by the immense throng.

Hon. John Van Arman followed. He spoke eloquently and well. He said, "I did not vote for Abraham Lincoln, but I will sustain him to the last drop of my blood."

There was this about the speeches of the evening. They were short. The time for speeches and harangues is over. The era of action has begun. Daniel McIlroy, Esq., and Hon. J. F. Farnsworth followed. E. W. McComas, Esq., of the Chicago *Times*, the next speaker, spoke excellently to the point. He said: "As long as this war lasts I will stand by the flag of my country. Intimations have been thrown out that I was not true to my country because I am of Southern birth. I came here of my own will. Your allegiance is my allegiance. I am no longer a Virginian, but a citizen of Illinois." [Cheers.]

Charles Walker, Esq., and Rev. Robert Collyer, S. S. Hayes and Rev. Dr. Clarkson were the speakers succeeding in order, the last named reading the following

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

A meeting of the ladies will be held in room No. 20, Methodist Church Block, on Tuesday, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., to make arrangements for preparing Lint and Bandages. All Ladies desirous of engaging in this patriotic enterprise, are desired to be present. MANY LADIES.

Thomas B. Bryan, Esq., made a few very happy remarks. E. C. Larned followed. Hon. John Wentworth followed, succeeded by Dr. N. S. Davis, and C. M. Willard, Esq.

The pressure upon our space has forced us to condense the copious notes of our reporters to what is little more than a list of names, and yet to a very wide circle of our readers, especially those conversant with Chicago politics the simple list is an eloquent and teeming proof of Union and harmony in the rally for the war. There is no holding back, no timorous or questioning counsel of peace. "There is no peace" desired, short of the destruction of ... and the defeat of Traitors.

... companies were present on the platform, several ladies who ... vices have been accepted as nurses, and the various physicians who have been attached to our regiments.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 20, 1861.

The demand for Eastern exchange to-day was again very active, and rates advanced ½@3 per cent. The banks generally were buying at 10@11 per cent premium, and sales on the street ranged from 11@12 per cent—some reported as high as 13. The banks were not selling, except in a small way at 13 per cent, which was the nominal rate.

The currency question still enjoys public attention. The increase in the war feeling and the downward tendency of Southern bonds—all tend to lessen the confidence of the commercial community in the currency, and to-day there was an eager desire to invest in produce or rather exchange—the quotations for both having advanced very materially under the anxiety to buy. No transactions in gold.

COMMERCIAL

SATURDAY EVENING, April 20, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu	Pot's bu.	Bar. bu	Seeds lb.
By Canal	....	....	24894	....	....	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	378	3677	1500	689	345	7050
C. & R. I. R. R.	603	2900	1750	1050	....	....
I. C. R. R.	100	2810	7000	....	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	477	688	7327	....	....	7700
C. & N. W. R. R.	1117	3085	21	339	....	[illegible]
C. A. & St. L. R.	....	....	1750	....	....	[illegible]
Total	2675	12995	44222	2071	345	14950

	Dre'd Hogs No.	Live Hogs	Hides lbs.	High-wns brls.	Cattle No.	Tal'w lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R.	....	60	19140	50	70	....
C. & R. I. R. R.	....	....	....	55	....	....
I. C. R. R.	....	100	1050	23	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	....	459	4080	....	506	550
C. & N. W. R. R.	5	....	1909	....	18	....
C. A. & St. L.	....	60	7770	15	....	....
Total	5	679	33949	143	594	550

The war news still tends to excite the commercial community, and general business suffers somewhat in consequence. To-day, however, owing to a panic among the holders of Illinois currency, and an urgent desire to invest in something more tangible than Southern bonds, the general markets for produce of nearly all kinds were unusually excited and active, and a very material improvement took place in prices. Besides the usual speculative and shipping inquiry for Breadstuffs, there was an active demand by outside parties—money-brokers, dry-goods merchants, grocery-men and others not usually in the market. The rumor on 'Change, too, that some of our leading bankers were heavy buyers tended very much to increase the panic—and there was a general rush on the market to buy whatever was offered for sale, in some instances, irrespective of price or quality.

In Flour, there was an advance in prices of 15@25c per brl—about 7,000 brls having changed hands at $4.40@5.00 for spring extras. A large number of the holders of Flour did not open their samples, and sellers generally got their own prices. Wheat advanced 4@5c per bushel, with sales of 50,000 bushels at 92@93c for No. 1 Spring; and 88½@92½c for No. 2 Spring—subject to 2c storage. Corn was very active and the market advanced 2@3c per bushel, with sales of nearly 200,000 bushels, at 34c for River Yellow afloat; 32@32½c for River Mixed afloat; and 30½@31½c for Mixed in store, subject to 2c storage. Oats advanced 4@5c, with sales of 40,000 bushels at 21½@21½c f.o.b. Rye was also in request and lots in store were sold at 40@48c in store. Barley was quiet. Highwines firm at 15c. Seeds neglected.

In Provisions there is a good inquiry, but in the present state of the currency question, stocks are held off the market, and the only transactions to report are 300 brls Light Mess at $20 00 and 58 brls M. O Pork at $18. Lard is held at 11c.

Two vessels were engaged to-day at 12c for corn to Buffalo.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 20, 1861.

FREIGHTS.—Schrs. Live Oak and Oriole, corn to Buffalo at 12c.

FLOUR—Received, 2,675 bbls. Market advanced 15@25c. Sales, 1000 bbls "Albion" flat hoop spring extra at $4.75 on track; 1000 brls. "Wauconsta" flat hoop at $4.65 in store; 1000 brls do at $4.7 in store; 500 brls good spring extra at $4.85 del; 60 brls "Commercial" and 100 brls "Goodwin's Imperial" flat hoop at $4.60 del; 100 brls "Smith Mills" flat hoop, at $4.75 on track; 300 brls "South Bend" flat hoop, at $5.00 del; 200 brls "Globe" round hoop at $4.70 del; 200 brls "Fox Valley" at $4.70 del; 50 brls "Morgan" flat hoop at $4.70 del; 60 brls Elkhorn "Empire" round hoop, at $4.60 del; 100 brls "Palmetto" flat hoop, at $4.60 del; 100 brls choice spring extra on p. t.; 200 brls "Albion" flat hoop at $4.80 on track.

WHEAT.—Received, 12,995 bu. Market advanced 4@5c. Sales, 1000 bu No. 1 spring at 92c—2c storage; 2,000 bu do at 93c—2c storage; 3000 bu do at 93c—2c storage; 4000 bu do on p. t.; 2000 bu No. 2 spring at 88½c—2c storage; 6000 bu do at 89½c—2c storage; 12,000 bu do at 92c—2c storage; 10,000 bu do at 91c—2c storage; 5000 bu do at 92½c—2c storage; 4000 bu Rejected at 74c—2c storage.

CORN—Received, 44,222 bu. Market advanced 2@3c. Sales 10,000 bu River Yellow at 34c afloat; 15,000 bu River Mixed and Yellow at 34c f. o. b.; 5,000 bu River Mixed at 32½c afloat; 10,000 bu do 32c—1c storage; 5,000 bu do at 32½c—1c storage; 5,000 bu do at 32c—1c storage; 20,000 bu do at 32c—1c storage; 2,000 bu Mixed at 30½c—2c storage; 30,000 bu do at 31½c—2c storage; 10,000 bu do at 32c—2c storage; 10,000 bu do at 32½c—2c storage; 40,000 bu do at 33c—2c storage; 5,000 bu do at 33½c—2c storage.

OATS—Received, 147 bu. Market advanced 4@5c. Sales 5,500 bu No. 1 at 21½c f. o. b.; 4,000 bu do at 22c f. o. b.; 10,000 bu do at 22½c f. o. b.; 5,000 bu do at 21½c f. o. b.

RYE—Received, 345 bu. Market more active. Sales 700 bu No. 1 at 48c—2c storage; 700 bu do at 41c—2c storage; 300 bu do at 40c—2c storage.

BARLEY—Received 345 bu. Market nominal and firm. No transactions.

SEEDS—Received, 14,950 bu. Market quiet. Sales 50 bu Timothy at $1 25@2 30; 40 bu Clover at $1.60.

HIGHWINES—Firm. Sales 100 brls at 15c. City wines in small lots, 15½c.

MESS PORK—Firm and nominal at $21@22; 59 brls at M. O. Pork at $18; 300 brls Light Mess at $20.

LARD—Held firmly at 11c.

TALLOW—Nominal at 8½@9c.

HIDES—Green, 3½@4c; Green Salted, 4½@5c; Dry Flint, 11@12c.

BUTTER—Dull at 8@9c for common to fair firkin. Dairy, 10@12c.

EGGS—In fair request at 8@8½c.

POTATOES—Prime Neshannocks in demand at 25c.

LIVE HOGS—Advanced 15c. Sales were: 500 Hogs av 240 lbs at $5.00@5 15 gross.

BEEF CATTLE—Firm, with light sales at $3@4 for good to prime.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Flour—War excitement materially checks transactions; prices still strongly favor purchaser, and limited inquiry for export and home consumption. Sales 4,800 brls at $5@5.10 for super State, $5.15@5.25 for extra State, $4.95@5.10 for super western, $5.17@5.40 for common to good extra western, $5.45@5.55 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.60@7 for trade brands do—market closing quiet. Canadian flour dull and declining; sales 400 brls at $5.25@6.75 for common to good extra; $7@7.50 for choice and favorite do. Rye flour in moderate request and rather easier prices; sales 150 brls at $3.15@4.00. Corn meal remains quiet and firm.

WHISKY—Quiet; sales 100 brls at 19½@20c—closing at inside price.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and prices still rule in favor of buyers. The war excitement checks transactions. Sales 7200 bu Racine spring at $1.26 del; 6500 Milwaukee club at $1.28@1.30, the latter for prime del; 5500 amber Iowa at $1.30 del; 7600 Canada club at $1.28@1.30 del; 700 red state at $1.32 del; 4500 red western at $1.32 in store; 550 common white Indiana at $1.40; 1000 white Kentucky at $1.63. Rye quiet at 68c. Barley dull and heavy. Sales 500 bu at 60c for state. Corn quite firm; very moderate business doing for export and home consumption. Sales 36,000 bu at 60c for old mixed western; 61@65c for new do at railroad depot; 65c for new yellow Jersey; 63@64c for new mixed, and 71c for choice old Virginia yellow. Oats in moderate request at 34@35c for western and Canada; 35@36c for state.

PROVISIONS.—Pork very quiet; small sales at $19 for mess, $15.50 for prime, and last evening 1000 bbls mess delivered in 40 days, at $20, buyers option. Beef quiet and prices unchanged; small sales at $4.75@5.00 for prime, $5.75@6.25 for mess, $8.00@10.00 for repacked mess, $10.50@11.50 for ex mess; prime mess beef dull and nominal. Beef hams inactive, with trifling sales at 12@15. Cut meats steady at at 6¾@6¾c for shoulders, 8@8¾c for hams. Bacon steady and unchanged. Lard dull; sales 50 bbls at 9½@10¾. Butter selling at 10@15c for Ohio, 15@20c for state. Cheese steady at 6¾@10c for inferior to prime. In addition to the sales of pork noticed above, there were sales of 1000 bbls mess on private terms.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... April 20.

Prop Backus, Childs, St Joseph, 2,600 RR ties, 35 cds wood, 35 boxes fish, 40½ brls fish.
Schr Sea Star, Reddick, White River, 65m lumber.
Schr Knapp, Davis, Manistee, 115 m lumber.

CLEARED .... April 20.

Prop Backus, Childs, St Joseph. 15 tons mdze.
Prop Tonawanda, Seymour, Buffalo, 450 brls highwines' 100 brls flour, 10 brls meal, 5 ton sundries.
Schr Palmer, Ritter, Sand Bay.
Schr Wm Allen, Boyle, Oswego, 14,600 bu wheat.
Schr Parson, Ernest, Buffalo, 14,489 bu corn.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED DETROIT—April 18.—The following is a list of vessels which passed this port yesterday:

UP—Propellers Empire, Omar Pasha, Wisconsin, Stockman; barks Norman, A. Stevens, J. Sweeney, Sovereign of the Lakes, Quebec, S. B. Pomeroy, B. S. Sheppard, Prince of Wales, Hungarian, Clayton, Republic, N. Light; brigs Orkney Lass, Banner, Frontier, Ocean Eagle, E. W. Cross, Isabella; schooners Lively, Harriet Rose, Moselle, Montcagle, J. M. Jones, R. Mott, T. J. Bronson, Nightingale, Monticello, Reindeer, Utica, B. R. Lummis, Eclipse, G. D. Doneman, W. Sanderson, J. Grant, Flying Cloud, W. H. Stevens, Algerine, Norwegian, Thos. Kingsford, Col. Williams, W. G. Grant, Mediterranean, W. S. Nelson, Dispatch, Tartar, Kenosha, Norway, D. DeWolf, Grey Eagle, L. J. Farwell, G. L. Newman, Elk, Antelope, A. Handy, Republic, Huntress, Racer, Dane, E. M. Peck, W. H. Craig, Aconitas, Titan, P. Handy, Hiawatha, Arrow, N. Belle, C. C. Griswold, A. Bronson.

DOWN—Propeller Bruce.

St. Clair Flats.

NEWPORT, April 18.

I have not been able to get matters in shape to inform you of the depth of water on St. Clair Flats until this late hour, on account of the weather. I got my buoys in position yesterday, and find *twelve feet water*, which you will please insert in the CHICAGO TRIBUNE. JERRY SANDERS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED .... April 19.

Investigator, Athens, 35 cubic yards rubble, and 30 cubic yards dim stone.
Joliet, Du Page, 4,802 bu corn.
Lockport, Lockport, 4,000 bu corn.
Humboldt, Joliet, 300 bu corn.
Wm Merriam, Morris, 5,000 bu corn.
Thomas, Marseilles, 5,200 bu corn.

CLEARED .... April 19.

Danube, Ottawa.
J D Leonard, La Salle, 81,288 ft lumber, 29,500 ft siding, 90,000 shingles, 40,000 lath, 8,000 pickets, 1,435 lbs carpenter work.
Adelia, Joliet.
Imperial, Lockport, 800 feet lumber, 3,800 lbs merchandise, 2500 lbs machinery.
Prairie Queen, Ottawa.
Wave, Morris, 18,688 ft lumber, 40,000 shingles, 310 lbs scales.
James Patrick, La Salle.
Investigator, Athens, 25 cubic ft timber.
Jefferson, La Salle, 19,000 ft lumber, 3,000 pickets, 50,000 lath, 1,500 carpenter work.
Amazonia, La Salle, 10,000 lbs household furniture, 100 brls salt.
W W ... La Salle.
B A Thery, Joliet, 75,557 ft lumber.
Lockport, Lockport, 10 kegs nails, 500 lbs ... 34 brls salt.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

BOARDING.—Board wanted in a small family where there are few or no boarders by a gentleman and his wife. Address Box 6*3, giving location, terms, &c. ap22x2t

POTATOES WANTED.—2,000 Bushels Prime Neshanocks by D. T. LANMAN, 116 South Water street. ap22x2t

BRICK DWELLING for Sale or Exchange for Improved City Property. The house is nearly new, three stories and cellar, containing gas, hot and cold water, marble mantles, baths, etc., situated on the North side, east of Rush street. Address Box 2469 P. O. ap22x1w

WILSON'S SEEDLING STRAWBERRY.—The ensuing week is the right time to set Strawberries. Plants will be furnished that are growing in the city and they can be re-set without being out of ground but a few hours. H. P. STUNKEY, No. 165 South Water street. P. O. Box 225. ap22x1t

LOST—Last night, a small Black-and-Tan Pup. Ran out of a store in the Sherman House. Any person bringing him to 50 Clark street will be suitably rewarded. ap22x1t

WANTED.—A good girl to do general housework in a small private family. Apply at 91 North Dearborn street. ap22x1t

TO RENT—Second floor in an eligible location, over a wholesale and retail store doing a large country and city trade. To a party in a clean business good inducements will be offered. Address, with name of business, "B. M." Tribune office. ap15-d277-6t

WANTED.—An assorted stock of Jewelry or other light goods, suitable for Country trade, from $1000 to $1500, in exchange for valuable improved real estate near Niagara Falls, or would buy on time if price is low, goods suited and terms agreeable. This is a rare chance to convert Jewelry, &c., into cash or good property. Address "McD." Tribune Office. ap22x1t

TO RENT—Three Dwelling Houses on Michigan avenue, south of Twelfth street and Store No. 53 State street, from May 1st, 1861. Inquire of N. P. WILDER, 47 and 49 State street, (up-stairs.) ap22x1t

WANTED—A first-class Spinner in a Woolen Factory.
GOOD WAGES WILL BE PAID.
Address S. FORD, Watertown, Wis. ap22x2t

AGENTS WANTED—$1,200 a year made by any one with $10 worth of
PATENT STENCIL TOOLS.
Stock enough included to retail for $150. Send for Circular, Sample and Stencil Catalogue. Address A. J. FULLAM, No. 45½ Olive street, St. Louis, Mo., or 212 Broadway, New York. ap22-ly

MASONIC.—A Regular Convocation of Lafayette Chapter No 2, R. A. M. will be held at the Masonic Temple this (Monday) evening at 7½ o'clock. A prompt attendance is requested as work may be expected on the R. A. ap22x1t JAMES BROMFIELD, Secretary.

☞ Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water.—Pamphlets containing the opinions of celebrated Chemists and Physicians respecting the use of this WATER in the case of many diseases of the human system, will be supplied gratis on application to
J. H. REED & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
Chicago, Ill.
☞ CALL FOR A PAMPHLET.
ap22-d385-1y

LOST.—The persons who borrowed of me "Mahan's Field Fortifications" and "Army Regulations," are requested to return them forthwith to the Counting Room of the Tribune.
ap22-3t J. D. WEBSTER.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN
STATIONERY.

Sealed Proposals for furnishing the State of Iowa with Stationery, as per schedule following, will be received at the office of Secretary of State at Des Moines in said State, until the 15th day of July, 1861. On said day such proposals as shall have been received, will be opened at said office and the contract or contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders; the parties contracting for the state reserving the right to let the contract in parts to different bidders, if advisable. Proposals must be accompanied by samples of the articles to be furnished, which said articles are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State, at the Capitol of the State by the 15th day of October next, without claims for freight, boxes, or anything extra, over amount bid.

SCHEDULE.

1200 reams Book Paper, 24x38 inches.
... Legal Cap.
... Commercial Note.
... Flat Cap.
... Letter Paper.
... Folio Post.
... heavy packing paper.
... Enveloping Paper.
... Pamphlet covers, assorted.
25 M Envelopes assorted.
... Inkstands, common.
... Gold Pens with Silver cases.
... Letter Pads.
... Erasing Knives.
... Cushing's Manual.
... Maps of Iowa.
... Japanned Candlesticks.
... Quart bottles of Writing Fluid.
... Pints Carmine Fluid.
... Quart bottles of Mucilage.
... Mucilage bottles with brushes.
... Gross Rubber Bands, assorted.
... Faber's Pencils, assorted Nos.
2000 Quills.
... Eyelet Machine.
... Boxes Paper Waters, or seals.
... Eyelets, large size.
10 pounds Flax twine, assorted.
... Sealing Wax.
... CATTELL, Auditor of State.
Des Moines, April 15, 1861.

A NEW ROMANCE
—BY—
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
For May, 1861!
WILL COMMENCE
Agnes of Sorrento;

A new Novel, by Mrs. H. B. STOWE, author of "The Minister's Wooing," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," etc.

This Romance will be continued in every number throughout the year. During the progress of the story Mrs. Stowe will trace the influence of the ROMAN CATHOLIC FAITH upon the intellectual and moral development of a young girl, her heroine, in the same manner and with the same power with which she depicted in the "Minister's Wooing" the influence of the Protestant Faith.

In addition to the above, the May number presents the following

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Rest and Motion; Lights of the English Lake District; Pink and Blue; Pomegranate-Flowers; The Prairie State; Concerning Future Years; Brother Jonathan's Lament for Sister Caroline; Original Memorials of Mrs. Piozzi; The Niger, and its Explorers; Reviews and Literary Notices; Recent American Publications.

TERMS:—Three Dollars per annum, post-paid to any part of the country. Subscriptions may begin with any number. Back numbers can always be supplied.

CLUBBING ARRANGEMENTS.—Subscribers to pay their own postage. Two copies, Five Dollars; Five copies, Ten Dollars; Eleven copies, Twenty Dollars. All letters should be addressed to
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
ap22-d381-1t 135 Washington-st., Boston.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.
On and after Monday April 22d, 1861, trains will leave viz:
Day Express 9.15 A. M.; Night Express, 9.15 P. M. Through to all the above points, and connecting at both Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, with steamers for St. Paul, &c.
Way Passenger 5.30 P. M., for Janesville and Rockford.
Trains arrive 5.15 A. M.; 11.45 A. M.; 7 P. M.
L. DUNLAP, Superintendent,
E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent. ocl3-ly

FIRST SPRING TRADE SALE
OF
2-0 New Bedsteads in Maple, Cherry and Black Walnut
100 New Bureaus in Mahogany and Black Walnut,
50 New Commode and Bureau Washstands in Mahogany and Black Walnut,
AT AUCTION:
On Thursday, May 2d, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at our Salesrooms, No. 42 Lake street.
☞ To be sold without any reserve.
Samples can be seen the day before the sale.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER,
ap22d388-1t Auctioneers.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.
For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points.
On and after Monday, April 22d, 1861, Passenger trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:
9-15 A. M. and 9-30 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 12-30 P. M. and 12-45 A. M.
Passenger train arrive at Chicago at 2-00 P. M. and 7-00 A. M.
WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5-25 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8-40 A. M.
S. C. BALDWIN,
ap22 Superintendent.

N. O. MOSS.—50 Bales of New Orleans Picked Moss, in 100 lbs bales, received and for sale at 7½ cents per lb by
ap22-c351-2t H. W. ANDREWS, 108 Lake street.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.
NOTICE.—All owners or occupants of buildings supplied with water by the Chicago City Hydraulic Company, are hereby notified that the first semi-annual payment of the year commencing May 1st, 1861, and ending May 1st, 1862, will be due and payable on the first of May next, at the Water Commissioners' Office, corner of Lake and LaSalle streets, Room No. 4 Marine Bank. The payment herein declared to be due on the first of May next, is for the use of water for the half year, commencing with that day and ending November 1st, 1861.
Owners or occupants of buildings which are situated on lots adjoining any street, avenue or alley, through which the distributing water pipes are laid, but which are not supplied with water, are also notified that the first semi annual payment for the assessment for the year commencing May 1st, 1861 and ending May 1st, 1862, will be due and payable at the same time and place. By order of the Board.
A. ... Secretary.
Water Commissioners' Office, April 19th, 1861.

HOME FOR INEBRIATES,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
SUFFERERS FROM ALCOHOL OR OPIUM
Send for a Circular.
T. T. SHELYE, M. D., Proprietor

MANUFACTURERS' GOODS.
GLUES, SAL-SODA,
BORAX, SODA ASH,
RESIN, CAUSTIC SODA,
ALUM, DYE WOODS,
ACIDS, COCOA NUT OIL,
TWINES, PALM OIL,
TANNERS' AND MACHINERY OILS,
Wholesale and Retail.
J. H. REED & CO.,
144 and 146 Lake street.

ONE THOUSAND AGENTS wanted to sell Clark's recently improved PATENT INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Splendid inducements offered. ... [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER,
Nos. 112, 114, 116 Lake Street.
10 Cases Merrimac Prints, 9 per yard.
20 Bales Stark Sheetings, 9¼ per yard.
25 Bales do. Appleton Sheetings, 9¼ per yard.
25,000
STARK MILL BAGS:
10,000 LEWISTON DO.
All kinds of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, &c.
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
CURTAIN GOODS,
At New York Cash Prices, Freight Added.

SPRING GOODS
AT RETAIL.
The Largest Stock of
DRY GOODS
WEST OF NEW YORK.
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
CURTAIN GOODS.
Bedding and Feathers.
P. PALMER,
Nos. 112, 114, 116 Lake Street.

WHOLESALE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
50 Cases
WAMASUTTA PRINTS, 7½ per yard,
IN NEW AND CHOICE STYLES,
And never before sold in this market at less than 9½c.
ALSO—Now receiving from the bankrupt stock of
DEFOUST & ARMSTRONG,
OF NEW YORK,
Over $20,000 worth of Choice and Desirable Goods that will be sold at less than two-thirds the value.
P. PALMER & CO.,
Nos. 112, 114 and 116 Lake st.

Removals.

REMOVAL.
1861 - - - Spring Trade - - - 1861
G. M. SPEARS, JR.,
WITH
J. & A. HERZOG,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS.
152 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
Cap Makers supplied with all kinds of Cap Trimmings at lowest rates.
P. S.—Cash paid for all kinds of Furs.
J. & A. HERZOG.

Paper Hangings.

DRAKE & BROTHER
DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C.,
House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc.,
NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

TO MERCHANTS.
CASH JOBBING HOUSE.
The largest and only complete stock west of New York.
Paper Hangings,
CURTAIN PAPERS,
Table Oil Cloths,
WINDOW SHADES,
Curtain Fixtures,
TRIMMINGS, Etc.,
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
Cash buyers will find it for their advantage to call.
E. G. L. FAXON,
70 - Lake Street - 70

F. E. RIGBY & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
General House Painters.
81 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

Medicines. &c,

BININGER'S
OLD
LONDON DOCK
GIN.
THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT,
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED
For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family.
Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities ... Put up in quart and pint bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.
☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & S. Fuller & Co.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS
AND
Wigwam Tonic.
THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country, on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE.
They are pleasant as nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the best Tonic and Stimulant ever offered to the Public.
Their curative powers in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, &c., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endorsed by
Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College,
Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts,
And hundreds of others.
For sale Wholesale in Chicago by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, No. 179 South Water street, Chicago.

Business Cards.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
50 - - Dearborn Street - - - 50
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
[illegible]

Auction Sales.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 42 Lake street.
Elegant Household Furniture,
CARPETS, FRENCH PLATE, MIRRORS, &C., &C.
AT AUCTION.
On WEDNESDAY, April 24th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., we will sell at
No. 15 Congress street, near Michigan Ave.,
The entire Furniture and Effects of a family breaking up housekeeping, and going East, viz:
PARLOR FURNITURE.
One fine Parlor Suite in Green Plush, 7 pieces, Large French Plate Mirror, Etageres, Engravings, Paintings, three Rosewood Marble-top Tables, ... Stands, Mahogany Chairs, Easy Rocking Chairs, ... nots, Gas Chandeliers, Rich Brussels Carpets.
DININGROOM FURNITURE.
One fine twelve foot Extension Table, Twelve Stuffed Seat Oak Dining Chairs, Side Tables, one Elegant ... Sideboard, Oil Carpet on the floor, Gas Chandelier.
HALL AND STAIRS.
Oil Carpet, Hat Tree, Gas Fixtures, Brussels Stair Carpet and Covering, stair Rods.
BEDROOM FURNITURE.
Three Elegant Marble Top Chamber Suits, in Rose Oak, Walnut and Mahogany, consisting in each set of French Bedstead, Marble Top Dressing Bureau and Washstands, Putnam's Patent Spring Beds, ... Marble Top Tables, Mahogany Chairs, ... Card Tables, Toilet Sets, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Whatnots, Lounges, Stoves, Cottage Chairs, ... Rich Brussels Carpet, Cane Seat Chairs and Rockers, Tables and Stands.
KITCHEN FURNITURE.
Of all kinds. Cooking Stove with heater complete, Wood and Coal Stoves through the house.
The above Furniture is as good as new, having only used since last November, and is all first-class goods. Can be seen the day before the sale.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER,
Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 42 Lake street.
2000 Pairs Boots and Shoes
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, April 26th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, 42 Lake Street, a large invoice of fresh and desirable Boots and Shoes, just received from the east, and to be sold without reserve, consisting of Men's and Boys' Calf and Split Boots and Shoes, Kip, Split and Buff Brogans, Women's Enameled Jenny Lind Buskins, Goat and Lasting Gaiters, ... will find this a desirable stock of goods, and will do well to call on the sale.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 42 Lake street.
Will give their personal attention to the sales of Household Furniture at the residences of families or at our salesrooms. Cash advances made to any amount when required.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS FLOOR OIL CLOTH, AND FANCY GOODS,
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, April 23d, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, a superior assortment of Household Goods, consisting of almost all kinds of Parlor, Dining Room, and Bedroom Furniture, Rich Chamber Suites with Marble Tops, Second Hand and New Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Gas Fixtures, Floor Oil Cloths, cut in any quantity, Turkish Easy and Rocking Chairs, Cottage Bedsteads and Cribs, Silver Plated Spoons, Forks and Table Cutlery. Together with a general assortment of Housekeeping Goods. Sale positive and without reserve.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER,
Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
46, 48 and 50 DEARBORN STREET,
(Opposite the Tremont House)
FURNITURE SALE
EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 9½ A. M.
DRY GOODS SALE
Every Monday at 9 1-2 A. M.,
AT OUR SALESROOM.
☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
MONDAY EVENING, April 22d
BENEFIT OF MR. E. C. PRIOR.
Mr. Prior respectfully presents for the patronage of his friends the following Excellent Entertainment.
The Great Moral and Domestic Drama of
THE DRUNKARD; or the Fallen Saved.
Edward Middleton, (the Drunkard) ... Mr. Prior
Bill Dowton, (a Yankee) ...
Mary Middleton, the Drunkard's wife ...
After which a
GRAND DANCE BY THE GALE SISTERS.
To conclude with the Irish Comedy of
HIS LAST LEGS.
O'Callahan ... Mr. Prior

WONDERFUL LIVING CURIOSITIES.
The most extraordinary human beings ever seen.
FROM BARNUM'S MUSEUM, NEW YORK.
THE TWO AZTEC CHILDREN,
Found in one of the long lost cities of Central America ...
Sculptures found there by Stephens
And other Central American Travelers ...
ORIGINAL TYPE OF THOSE SCULPTURES.
... A SOUTH AFRICAN EARTH WOMAN.
The only specimen of this tribe of humanity in this country. The above will be on exhibition ... week, commencing Monday Evening, April 22d, at GARRATT BLOCK, corner of Randolph and Clark streets.

ST. GEORGE'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO.
THE SECOND ANNUAL DINNER OF THIS SOCIETY
WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE
BRIGGS HOUSE
On St. George's Day, Tuesday, 23d April, at 6 o'Clock P. M. precisely.
FRANCIS HUDSON, President.
Tickets $2.50 each; to be had at the Briggs House, Mr. Blackall, grocer on South Clark street, Mr. Easson, grocer on North Clark street, or of the Officers of the Society, and Committee of Management.
Mr. Baragwanath, ... J. R. Wilkins ...
☞ Music by the Light Guard Band.

METROPOLITAN HALL
FOR ONE WEEK, COMMENCING
Monday, April 22d, 1861.
Ross, Rainer and Leslie's
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS
Comprising the Stars of the profession, who are now on their Second Annual Tour, since their visit to the Island of Cuba, where they visited the principal cities—Havana, Guanabacoa, Cardenas, Matanzas, Puerto Principe, Ciara Villa and Sagua ...
J. H. RAINER, Business Manager.

BRYAN HALL.—Clark Street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill. ... Eminent musicians pronounce this Hall not excelled by any Hall in the Union in its
Acoustics and General Appointments.
It will seat 500 more persons than any other Hall in the city—by accurate count and report of ... BAUER, Architects.
The main Audience Room is on the first floor, the entrance being on Clark street, the grand staircase ... Court House ... Hall has a retired, quiet location ...
Ample ingress and egress ... Clark street and Court Place.
The Hall contains the Healy National Gallery ... painted by Congress to paint a series of Presidential portraits for the White House ... contains the identical great picture of Webster ... medal awarded at the World's Fair at Paris ... Webster in reply to Hayne ... President to Lincoln inclusive ... other illustrious Americans, by Healy.
There is a spacious Lower Hall ... Balls, and the like. It is provided with ... a kitchen, cooking stove ... Both Halls, or either, can be had for Lectures, Exhibitions, Balls, and the like, on application to THOS. B. BRYAN ...

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
We will sell
At Net Cost,
For the next sixty days, our Jobbing Stock of
Soft Fur, Wool and Straw Goods.
Which is fresh and embraces all the LATEST STYLES.
We can insure Bargains.
J. A. SMITH & CO.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
C. FOLLANSBEE,
(Successor to F. McMahon)
Office 173 State st., near Monroe.
(NEARLY OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.)
Having purchased the entire interest of ... Ice Business, I take pleasure in ... Old Customers as well as to the ... CITIZENS OF CHICAGO, that I have ... SPRING ICE, a larger quantity ... quality than any other ... may be for a short time in the Ice trade ... determination to leave nothing undone ... public entire satisfaction. ... Business their individual attention.
Please fill up a Blank, hand it to the ...
WILLOW SPRING ICE ...
Or send your order to the Office ...

THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.
Effective, Cheap and Durable ... stationary tub. Does the work in ... with one-fourth the labor, and ... cloth. For sale by the ... METROPOLITAN WASHING MACHINE ...

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Chicago Tribune.
TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1861.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

The called session of the Illinois Legislature meets to-day. Its action will be prompt and fully up to the demands of the crisis. Our telegraphic correspondent at Springfield will put our readers in possession of all that is done, without delay.

BUT LITTLE NEWS.

The heavy storm of rain, accompanied by much thunder and lightning, which commenced just before midnight, interrupted the working of the telegraph and sent us to press without our latest and most important dispatches.

OCCUPATION OF CAIRO.

The State of Illinois in the occupation of Cairo by a body of her own troops, performs a duty that she could not safely nor honorably neglect. That place is the extreme Southern point of free territory. ... in the latitude of Norfolk, Virginia, it is subject to hostile invasion from either Kentucky, Tennessee or Missouri; and once in the hands of a few hundred determined men having command of half a dozen pieces of artillery, it could not, owing to the peculiar features of the place, be recovered without great cost and considerable loss of life. Fortunately the Governor has not waited for such an untoward event. It is now in possession of a loyal and discreet force, sent there with no hostile purpose, with no intent to insult or overaw either of our neighboring States; but as a measure of safety in view of contingencies that may arise. We know not what orders have been given to the commander of the troops; but we presume that his duties will be confined to the preservation of the peace and to the seizing of shipments down the road, which are contraband of war. His duties will be delicate and arduous; but no doubt, guided by his pacific instructions, he will so discharge them that no one will be aggrieved.

Our special despatches from Springfield this morning say that additional companies left Camp Yates last evening for some place unknown. We take it for granted that they, as well as the Alton company, of which we have intelligence, will be added to the force at Cairo. If our conjecture is well founded, the number of men there will not be far from one thousand, with ten pieces of artillery. These we take it, when snugly entrenched within the levee which completely surrounds the town, will be enough to hold it against any force that Louisville or Memphis may send against them.

COMPROMISE PROPOSED.

Our dispatches say that the Border States are about to call a halt and propose a compromise. Gentlemen of the Border States, you have played yourselves out. When you and the confederated traitors, whom you have been encouraging and protecting, get ready to do your duty as honest and loyal citizens, under the laws which you have aided in making, then no compromise will be needed. Every musket will be stacked, and the volunteers now gathering will return to their usual vocations, and you will have profound peace as long as you desire it. All other compromises are ill-timed, out of place and insulting. Restore Sumter, bring back the arms and money that have been stolen, disband your troops, repeal your secession, ordinances, punish the Baltimore murderers of loyal men, surrender the traitors who have fanned this secession flame, give up all the government fortresses, mints, hospitals, custom houses and revenue cutters, make amends for injuries done to the persons and property of private citizens, call in your pirates who have been invited to plunder our commerce on the high seas, and give guarantees for your future good behavior, and the business would be done. Nothing else is needed, nothing else can be accepted.

Possibly all these have been deferred too long. The blood of the loyal States is up. They have been snubbed, insulted and outraged, until perhaps what a month ago would have been joyfully accepted may now be repulsed with scorn. But let the traitors make the offer, and see what will come of it.

SOUTHERN PORTS TO BE BLOCKADED.

Proclamation from President Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1861.

The President has issued a proclamation, stating that an insurrection against the Government of the United States has broken out in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and the laws of the United States for the collection of the revenue, cannot be effectually executed therein, conformably to that provision of the Constitution which requires duties to be uniform throughout the United States; and, further, a combination of persons engaged in such insurrection have threatened to grant pretended letters-of-marque, to authorize the bearers thereof to commit assaults on the lives, vessels and property of good citizens of the country, lawfully engaged in commerce on the high seas, and in the waters of the United States.

And whereas the President says an Executive proclamation has already been issued, requiring the persons engaged in these disorderly proceedings to desist, therefore calling out a militia force for the purpose of repressing the same, and convening Congress in extraordinary session, to deliberate and determine thereon. The President, with a view to the same purposes before mentioned, and to the protection of the public peace, and the lives and property of its orderly citizens, pursuing their lawful occupations, until Congress shall have assembled and deliberated on the said unlawful proceedings, or until the same shall have ceased, has further deemed it advisable to set on foot a BLOCKADE OF THE PORTS within the States aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States and the law of nations, in such case provided.

For this purpose a competent force will be posted so as to prevent the entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid.

If, therefore, with a view to violate such blockade, a vessel shall attempt to leave any of the said ports, she will be duly warned by the commander of one of the said blockading vessels, who will indorse on her register the fact and date of such warning; and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter or leave the blockaded port, she will be captured, and sent to the nearest convenient port for such proceedings against her and her cargo as may be deemed advisable.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States.
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Col. Wilson is willing to go to Baltimore.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

I understand that the people of this city think that if 2,400 men would volunteer to go to Baltimore, they could keep a passage for our troops now on their way to the seat of war. I have 2,000 men who will volunteer to march to Baltimore on Monday afternoon, at 5 P.M., ... bold and protect all Union troops passing through. We will want rifles and swords, bayonets, plenty of ammunition, Colt's pistols, revolvers, gray shirts, felt hats, stout shoes and ...
Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM WILSON, Col.

Col. Wilson has already raised 1,500 men, and can raise 2,000 active, muscular young men, good and true, providing that a musket with a sword bayonet, ammunition, a flannel shirt, a felt hat, and a good pair of shoes are furnished to each man. He guarantees to start for Baltimore, or any other place the Government choose to send them, by 5 o'clock Monday.

Judge Douglas and Wife on their Way to Illinois.

BELLAIRE, O., April 22.—Hon. S. A. Douglas and lady passed west this afternoon, en route to Springfield, Ills.

The Chicago Troops at Cairo.

CAIRO, April 22.—The Regiment left Chicago last night, arrived here safely at 11 ... [illegible]